

**COMMENT OF
THE DAY**

Naive Gesture

THE Soviet press has been celebrating the twelfth anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet wartime treaty of co-operation, and both Pravda and Izvestia insist eloquently that the treaty has not lost its significance. "On the contrary," they observe, "an improvement of relations and a development of co-operation between Britain and the Soviet Union would be of great value, not only to both countries, but to all other countries interested in the maintenance and strengthening of peace." So far, so good. These are sentiments from which nobody would dissent; certainly not Mr. Eden who, as soon as a change in government in Russia last year seemed to open up possibilities of an easing of tension, instructed the British Ambassador in Moscow to bring about an improvement of relations by negotiating the settlement of a number of matters of purely Anglo-Soviet concern. If little came of the attempt it was certainly not the fault of the British Government. But these latest expressions of friendship for Britain, and this new eager desire for Anglo-Soviet co-operation, are as conditional as they are enthusiastic. If, Izvestia suggests, relations between the two countries are not as good as they might be, that is entirely because Britain has "preferred the role of junior partner to the United States." The implication is plain. Britain can have the inestimable benefits of friendship with the Soviet Union on condition it abandons its partnership with America. And that, in turn, implies dissolution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, of which the Anglo-American partnership is the core and kernel.

It is a curiously naive gesture. Moscow, so frequently ill-informed and always given to wishful thinking, has evidently made up its mind that Anglo-American relations are at the moment so strained that the offer of Soviet friendship and co-operation might induce Britain to break with the United States, abandon NATO, and adopt at any rate a "neutralist" policy. That is not merely naive, it is childish. Whatever passing troubles there may be between the partners—and they are inevitable in any free partnership—the steel frame of Anglo-American co-operation and of the North Atlantic system is unbreakable. The suggestion in Pravda and Izvestia that it is only Britain's close association with America that has troubled post-war relations between the United Kingdom and Russia does not, to use a favourite Communist phrase, "correspond with reality." The historical fact is that during the first years after the war it was against Britain that the Soviet diplomatic offensives were chiefly directed. This the Russians conveniently forget. At different times for one or other reason the Soviet Government makes advances to one country or another. It has professed lasting friendship for Nazi Germany, for France, for Britain, for the United States, for Nationalist China. They have all equally been at other times targets for violent attack and denunciation. History, indeed, teaches that their sincerity has to be questioned. It is well to remember Stalin's candid observation that "the policy of the Soviet Union is directed to the interests of the Soviet Union and nowhere else in the world." At the moment the chief purpose of that policy is to disrupt the partnership of the Atlantic nations. Hence these naive offers of friendship and co-operation if only Britain will break with the United States.

**19 Feared Dead
In Plane
Crash**

Rio de Janeiro, May 31. Fifteen passengers and four crew are feared to have been killed when a twin-engine airliner crashed near Belo Horizonte, capital of Minas Gerais State, late this afternoon. The Nacional Limitada Transportes Aereos Company has reported that their airliner crashed and burst into flames on the mountainous Serrado Cip range and there was little hope of any survivors. A rescue party is proceeding towards the scene of the crash. The plane was on a routine flight from Governador Valadares to Belo Horizonte.—Reuter.

**Conspiracy
Trial:
Director's
Defence**

London, May 31. A 33-year-old company director, Major Royston Fenn, who is charged with several other businessmen with plotting to export illegally 456,923 sterling worth of copper and brass to Poland, declared in court here today he thought from first to last the goods were destined for Karachi. He said in evidence today, the 14th day of the trial, he went to Paris in 1951 and was introduced to the Pakistan Purchasing Commission. An advisor to the head of the Commission was Mr. Mohammed Ali, the present Prime Minister of Pakistan, Major Fenn stated. Major Fenn's firm, the Wellington Trust, which is named in the conspiracy charges tendered to the Commission for certain materials, but the tender was refused. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, the Solicitor-General, who is leading the prosecution, alleged at the opening of the trial that it was pretended that the charges of copper and brass were being shipped to Karachi. The real destination was behind the Iron Curtain—Gdynia in Poland. The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday. All charges were denied.—Reuter.

To Pay State Visit

London, May 31. The Emperor and Empress of Ethiopia are to pay a three-day state visit to Britain from October 14 to 16, it was announced here tonight.—Reuter.

**Letter Received From
Sir Edmund Hillary**

Katmandu, Nepal, May 31. The British Ambassador, Mr. Christopher Summerhayes, said here today he had received a letter from Sir Edmund Hillary dated May 8 saying the conqueror of Everest had recovered from pneumonia he contracted after injuries received in rescuing his team mate, MacFarlane.

It was not clear, however, whether Sir Edmund had had a relapse since writing the letter or whether this was the illness referred to in recent reports. Mr. Summerhayes said Sir Edmund Hillary had written that he was resuming his activities and that MacFarlane was being evacuated to India with frostbite and leg injuries. Hillary said that he had also written to his mother in New Zealand. Reports last week said that Hillary contracted pneumonia on May 19 and it was thought here that if these reports were confirmed the mountaineer must have had a relapse. The Nepalese Government is sending out a team of mountaineers to contact the New Zealand climbers, who have been attempting 27,750 feet Mount Makalu and were last reported on the Barun Glacier. Messages from the British High Commission in New Delhi asking urgently for news of Hillary and giving weather bulletins for the guidance of the climbers have been going out regularly over all-India Radio for the past two days. The Radio said tonight it was hoped a reply from the expedition would reach Katmandu shortly. His fellow climbers were earlier stated to have brought Hillary down from 23,000 to 14,000 feet.—Reuter.

**US HAS
UNPRODUCTIVE
TALKS**

**Pres. Eisenhower's
Policy Speech**

New York, May 31.

President Eisenhower said today that attempts to obtain the Soviet Union's co-operation in his plan for a world atomic energy pool had "not been productive of the results we seek."

Mr. Eisenhower added in a speech at the 200th anniversary dinner of Columbia University the United States was continuing to consult on the plan with the other free nations involved.

"We intend to proceed with these and all other like negotiations, confident in the merits of our cause, realistic in our appraisals of Soviet intention, and assured that our purposes and hopes will survive even the most frustrating series of talks," he said.

The President said that every measure the United States had proposed had been conceived as a step toward a rebirth of trust among all nations and that the proposals had included an honourable armistice in Korea; a free and united Germany, a liberated Austria; a secure Indo-China and Southeast Asia; and atomic energy harnessed for peaceful purposes under international control.

Referring to the atomic pool proposals, Mr. Eisenhower said: "In our efforts to find the ways by which the miraculous inventiveness of man should not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life, there have been written exchanges of views between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Eisenhower added: "Secretary of State (Mr. John Foster) Dulles has personally conferred both at Berlin and at Geneva with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov. 'These have not been productive of the results we seek, but we, on our side, are continuing exchanges of views and consultations with the other free nations, principally involved.'"

The President said the American people stood committed to two far-reaching policies which were: "First and foremost: We are dedicated to the building of a co-operative peace based upon truth, justice and fairness."

Second: To pursue this purpose effectively we seek the strengthening of America—and her friends—in love of liberty, in knowledge and comprehension, in a dependable prosperity widely shared and in a military posture adequate for security."

NO AGGRESSION

In these two policies, he said, there was no lot of aggression, no intent to exploit others or to deny them their rightful

place and space in the world.

Mr. Eisenhower said his Administration since it took office 16 months ago was "fully aware of the ruthless manner in which the Communists negotiate (and) conscious of the unacceptability of their agreements."

But the Administration believed this country's foreign policy must be dedicated to unrelenting effort for the preservation of peace within the enlightened self-interest and fundamental objectives of the United States.

"We knew that every negotiation with the Communists would be fraught with traps and pitfalls, but we knew too that positive, determined day to day toil would pay real dividends among the free nations," he said.

"We sought a rebirth of trust among all nations—an enduring foundation for a co-operative peace—not a mere breathing space free from imminent crisis."

Turning to domestic affairs, the President called on Americans to reject attempts to "crush ideas, mask convictions and view every neighbour as a possible enemy."

McARTHUR'S CHARGES Mr. Eisenhower did not refer directly to the Communist-hunting Senator Joseph McCarthy or his investigating methods, but he did refer to the Senator's charges that the Democratic Administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were guilty of "20 years of treason."

"Without exhaustive debate—even heated debate—of ideas and programmes, free government would weaken and wither. But if we allow ourselves to be persuaded that every individual—or party—that takes issue with our own convictions is necessarily wicked or treasonous—then indeed, we are approaching the end of freedom's road."

Effective support of one idea—like defence of a battle position—requires calm and clear judgment, faith and fortitude. Our dedication to truth and freedom, at home and abroad, does not require and cannot tolerate fear, threat, hysteria and intimidation.

"As we preach freedom to others, so we should practise it among ourselves. Then, strong in our own integrity, we will be continuing the revolutionary march of the founding fathers. As they routed in mankind the determination to win political freedom from dynastic tyranny, we can ignite in mankind the will to win intellectual freedom from the false propaganda and enforced ignorance of Communist tyranny."

"Through knowledge and understanding, we will drive (Contd. on back page, Col. 6)

**VOLCANO
ERUPTS**

Honolulu, May 31. Six hundred fountains of liquid fire spouted from a volcano in Southern Hawaii today in its worst eruption since 1929.

Girl guides camping on the rim of the 4,090-foot Kilauea volcano watched in awe as a crack opened across the floor of the crater towards them. Because of their position, they were in no danger. Hundreds of people flocked to the rim to watch the fountain. The eruptions are normally harmless.—Reuter.

**Disarmament
Talks To
Resume**

London, June 1.

Five-power secret disarmament talks resume here today after a three-day adjournment.

The conference of France, Britain, Russia, Canada and the United States meets after the weekend issue of two Soviet press articles, claiming total Soviet-American disagreement on the issue of banning atomic weapons.

The two articles in the Soviet Communist Party paper, Pravda, and in the monthly New Times, claimed that the United States had turned down Russia's proposal for the prohibition of atomic weapons.

They were referring to the separate Soviet-American talks on President Eisenhower's proposal to pool atomic energy for peaceful purposes. But the issue of prohibition or reduction of atomic weapons is also before the five-power disarmament conference meeting here at Lancaster House.

Consequently diplomatic quarters here believe that the conference is now in disagreement on the vital question of possession of atomic weapons and of the by-product bomb.

The indication over the weekend by the chief French delegate, M. Jules Moch, that Russia is prepared to admit disarmament control officials to her territory, may not point to a new concession, according to diplomatic quarters here.—Reuter.

**Emissary
Turned Back**

Hanoi, May 31.

The Vietnamese today refused to recognise a French emissary sent to collect 27 French doctors and medical orderlies captured at Dien Bien Phu.

Vietnamese officers, who had announced they were willing to free the men in a radio message to the French, told the emissary there was nothing to prove he was sent by the French Commander-in-Chief.

The French High Command said the officer would return to Dien Bien Phu tomorrow with proper papers.—Reuter.

TO FREE PRISONERS

Geneva, May 31. The French Government has decided to free 575 wounded Vietnamese prisoners, a French spokesman said today.

This decision was communicated to the Vietnamese delegation to the Geneva conference on Saturday, but was disclosed only today.—Reuter.

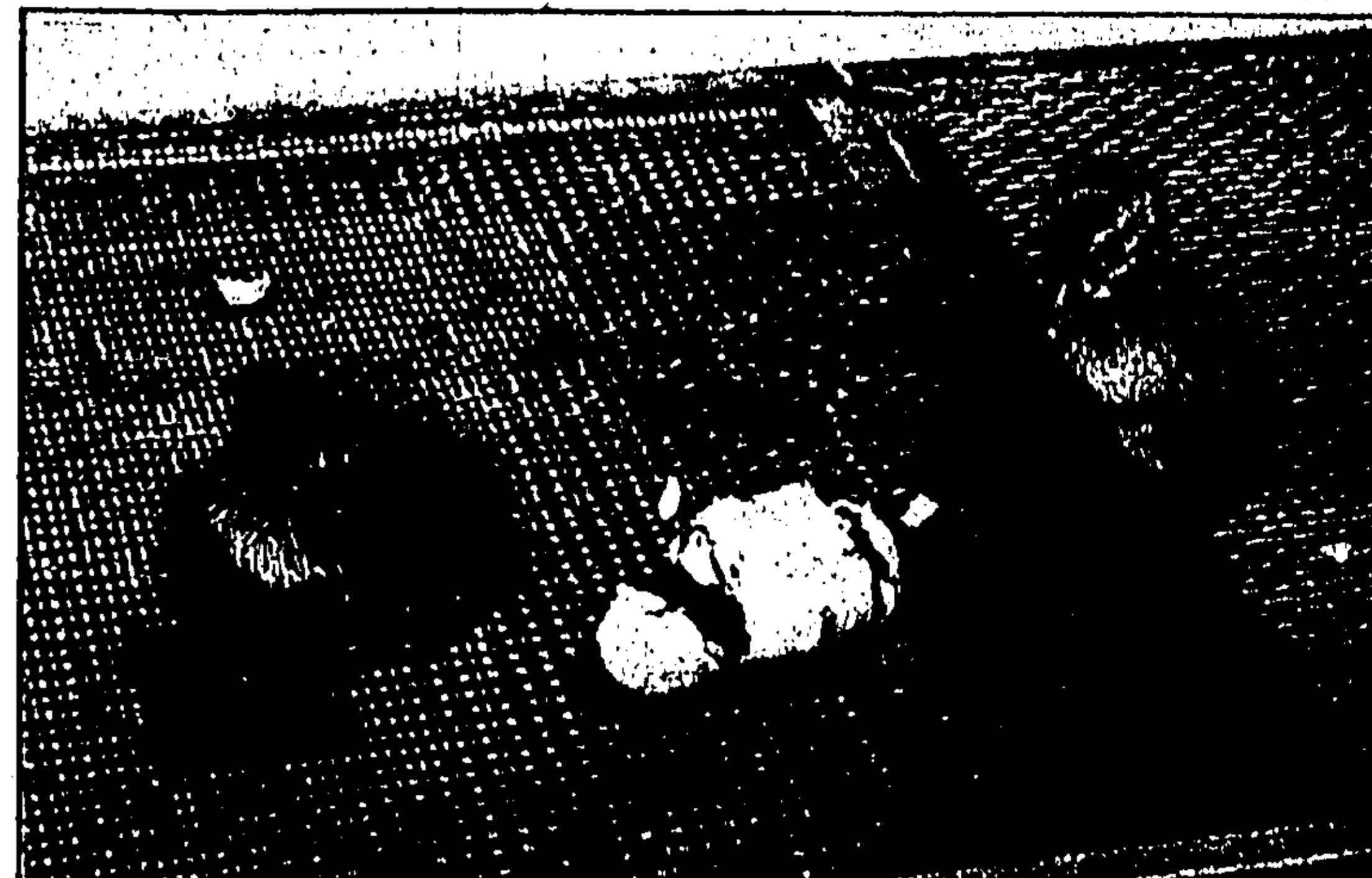
**Pleasure Boat
Sinks: 12 Dead**

Vienna, May 31.

Twelve of the 18 excursionists aboard were drowned today when the pleasure steamer Paj sank in the Plattensee lake in Hungary.

A Radio Budapest broadcast heard in Vienna said several other passengers were injured. An inquiry into the cause of the disaster is being held.—France Press.

AND HERE ARE THE TWUCKLINGS



Recently the China Mail carried a story from London that a West Haddon, Northamptonshire farmer had hatched out twin ducklings, and here above are the twucklings, photographed shortly after coming out of their common shell. They came from the same incubator which produced Britain's first twin chickens three months ago. There was a hole each end of the egg showing that each duckling had pecked its way through.—London Express photo.

**Reds Propose 4-Power Neutral
Commission For Indo-China**

Geneva, May 31.

Russia and China proposed to today's ninth secret session of the Indo-China peace talks here that a neutral commission should supervise an Indo-China armistice, according to conference sources.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, deputising for Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov as leader of the Russian delegation, is said to have suggested India, Pakistan, Poland and Czechoslovakia as members of the commission.

Mr. Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, is reported to have said control should follow the broad lines of that operating in Korea, (where the Neutral Commission consists of Sweden, Swiss, Poles and Czechs.)

Conference sources quoted Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Under-Secretary of State, as having said supervision should be under United Nations auspices.

Mr. Gromyko's proposal was submitted at the end of today's session and the Western powers did not have time to comment on the proposal today, the sources added.

A communique issued after today's four-hour session in the Palace of Nations—devoted mainly to questions of armistice control and guarantees—said that military representatives of the opposing sides would hold a preliminary meeting tomorrow to arrange for the meetings of High Command representatives.

The next restricted session of the nine-nation talks will be on Wednesday.

In Korea, there is a Mixed Armistice Commission of the two sides and also a Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission composed of Swiss, Swedish, Polish and Czech members.

CHOU'S 3 POINTS

Western delegates say they have already agreed among themselves not to accept any commission whose work might be impeded by Communist "obstruction" as in the similar commission in Korea.

Mr. Bedell Smith told today's session that members of any Supervisory Commission for Indo-China should be "genuinely neutral," conference sources said.

In the early part of the meeting, Mr. Chou said that supervision of an Indo-China armistice should be based on the following points:

1. Impartial control which should take into consideration the opinions of both sides.
2. It should be linked with "other questions."

There should be a neutral nations commission and a commission of both sides.

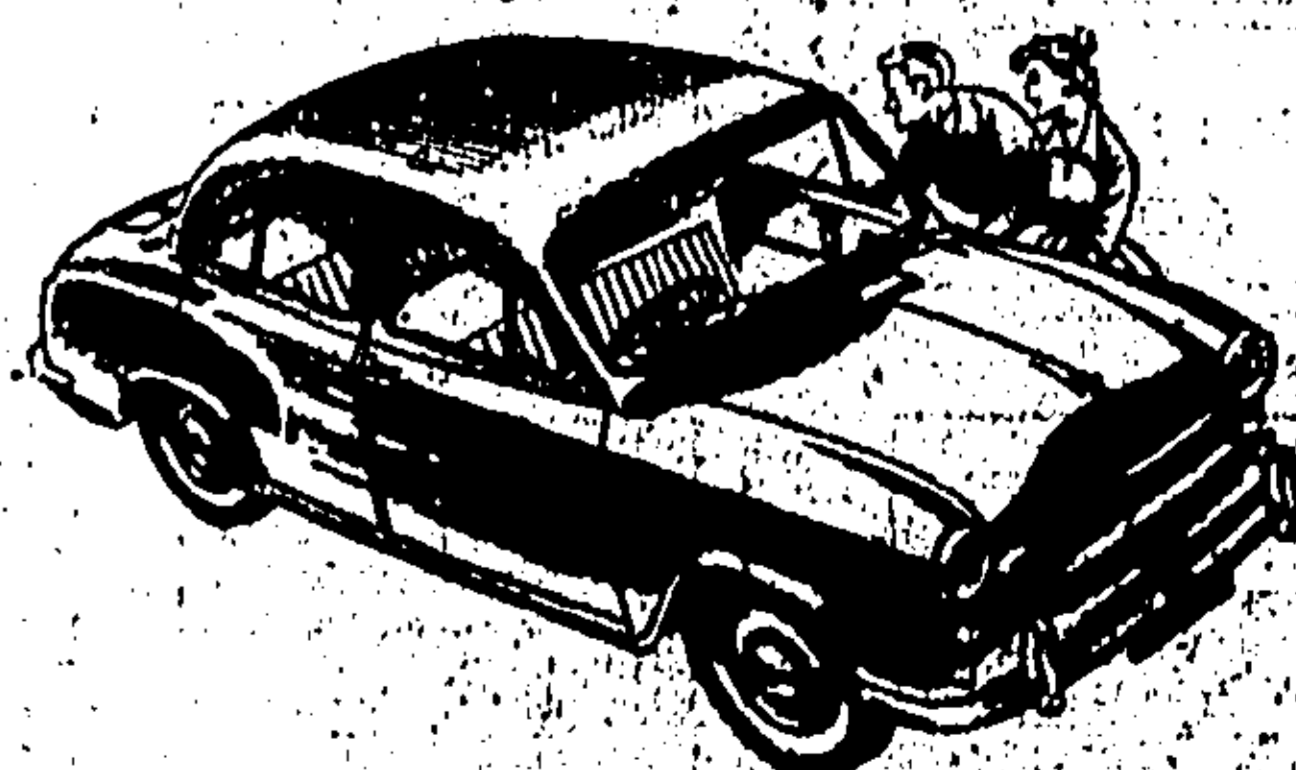
Mr. Chou was supported by Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Pham Van Dong, Vietnamese Communist Deputy Premier, the sources said.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who presided, recalled that the first point of the agreed armistice principles—ceasefire and regrouping—had already been considered and would be the subject of detailed discussions here on the spot by the representatives of the two High Commands, the sources said.

The next point was the question of armistice control, Mr. Eden said. He recalled that the United States delegation had earlier stated that an agreement on control would facilitate the solution of other problems.

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DONNA BARBARA REED BATES
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Thailand's View Of SE Asian Defence Organisation

Geneva, May 31.

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Prince Wan Waithayakon, today urged a "compact" foundation for the proposed Southeast Asia defence organisation.

New Star Seen: Born 20m. Years Ago

New York, May 31.
The California Institute of Technology said today it had calculated that a new star first observed at the Palomar observatory near Pasadena on May 4 was born of a celestial explosion which occurred about 20 million years ago.
The new star was found to be rotating in the opposite direction to the earth, at a speed of about 1,000 miles per second.
The Mount Palomar 200-inch reflecting telescope is the largest in the world.—France-Press.

Clergyman To Visit Red China

London, May 31.
Christian Action, a non-denominational religious organisation, announced today it had accepted an invitation to send a representative to China.

The representative, Dr Marjorie James, an Anglican priest, will leave here on Thursday as member of a delegation of 15 on a five-week visit.

The invitation came from the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth.

Canon L. J. Collins of St Paul's Cathedral, chairman of Christian Action, said today: "It is the policy of Christian Action to try to establish and maintain personal fellowship with Christians, regardless of the political systems under which they live."

"And it is convinced that personal contact between Christians of East and West is one of the ways of lessening international tensions."—Reuter.

He said in an interview that the pact should be confined initially to countries like Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Burma, the three Associated States of Indo-China, Malaya, and the sponsoring Western Powers.

The Prince said he favoured a separate "East Asian defence alliance" which could later be linked with the projected Southeast Asia treaty organisation.

Prince Wan said that Thailand had not been invited to the military staff talks beginning Thursday in Washington on South-east Asian defence questions between the Western "Big Three," Australia and New Zealand, because these had developed out of the usual consultations these countries have had in the past.

But Thailand's defence plans could be co-ordinated without difficulty later, he added.
The Prince said the proposed pact should embrace not only defence questions but also closely allied political and economic matters. "But the immediate necessity is defence," he emphasised.

Thailand is expected to be consulted on the political and economic aspects.—Reuter.

UN Commission Blames Israel And Egypt

Tel-Aviv, May 31.

The Israeli-Egyptian mixed armistice commission today blamed both Israel and Egypt for "frontier incidents" in the Gaza region on May 25 and May 28.

At a special meeting today the commission condemned both countries for violating the armistice agreement and demanded they take measures to prevent further incidents.

Egypt was blamed for firing on an Israeli patrol, wounding one Israeli soldier and for firing on Israeli road traffic from across the border.

Israel was blamed for crossing the demarcation line into Egypt with armed forces and opening fire on Egyptian positions.—Presse.



Arriving at Southampton aboard the troopship Asturias today (Tuesday) are Bombardier William Albert Williams, of Maellynleth, Montgomery, and his Chinese wife Lor Lan. Bombardier Williams, of the First Battalion the Manchester Regiment, was married in Hongkong in March.—Reuterphoto.

End Of Newsprint Rationing Near?

London, May 31.

The Minister of Materials, Lord Woolton, is discussing with representatives of the British newspapers whether newsprint available for 1955 is enough to end newsprint rationing.

Mr Derick Heathcoat-Amory, Minister of State, at the Board of Trade said this in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

Mr Anthony Hurd, a Conservative, had asked what further provision Lord Woolton was allowing for the forward purchase of newsprint and pulp supplies for 1955, "bearing in mind the inadequate supplies which have resulted from last minute contracts with Scandinavia and Canada."

He also asked if the provision now proposed would be sufficient to free the newspapers from newsprint rationing.

Mr Heathcoat-Amory replied: "Lord Woolton announced on May 20 that the Government has agreed to the import of an additional 50,000 tons of newsprint from non-dollar sources in 1955 and has informed the House on May 3 an additional 50,000 tons from Canada has already been approved."

Representatives of the newspaper industry earlier informed Lord Woolton that with some increase in supplies from the home mills, the quantities of newsprint now made available for 1955 should enable the present statutory control over distribution to be handed over to dealers.

"Lord Woolton is now discussing with the representatives of the newspapers whether this will in fact be the case."—Reuter.

30 Moroccan Terrorists Caught

Casablanca, Morocco, May 31.

A round-up of native terrorists in the Dainchok section of Casablanca resulted in the capture of 30 Moroccans, including six killers, Moroccan papers said today.

They said the half dozen suspected killers were charged with 12 assassinations.
According to the Press, the search for the killers in Dainchok city has been going on for several weeks.

In Paris, the new French Resident-General, M. Francis Lacoste, conferred with the Interior Minister, M. Leon Martinand-Duplat, for over an hour today. M. Lacoste is expected to leave for Morocco shortly.—United Press.

London, May 31.
An 18-strong French Parliamentary delegation arrived in London by air today for two days of celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale.—China Mail Special.

21 Mau Mau Killed

Nairobi, May 31.

Security forces have killed 21 Mau Mau terrorists in the last 24 hours, East African Command Headquarters announced today.

Security forces killed a total of 88 terrorists in the week ending last Saturday, and themselves lost one African killed.

In the same period, terrorists killed 15 loyal Africans and stole 118 cattle, of which 45 have been recovered.—Reuter.

Millionaire Acquitted Of Grave Charge

Bombay, May 31.

A millionaire industrialist was acquitted here today of conspiring with his driver and a hawker to murder a former business associate.

The driver was also acquitted. But the hawker was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

The prosecution alleged that the industrialist, Tulsi Prasad Kurgaprasad Khaitan, was the brain behind the murder of his former associate, Mr. K. M. Kedia, in broad daylight near a Bombay railway station.

They said Kedia had threatened to expose some of Khaitan's business dealings.—Reuter.

Old Sailor Dies At 105

Auckland, May 31.

English-born William Mitchell, sailor and gold miner, died today at Coromandel, Thames, South Auckland, aged 105.

He served in the Royal and Merchant navies before going to the Thames goldfields more than 60 years ago. He had also worked as a chef, book-keeper and farm worker.

Mitchell regularly carried his stores from the town to his home a mile away until a few months ago.—China Mail Special.

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW



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3 SHOWS TO-DAY ONLY



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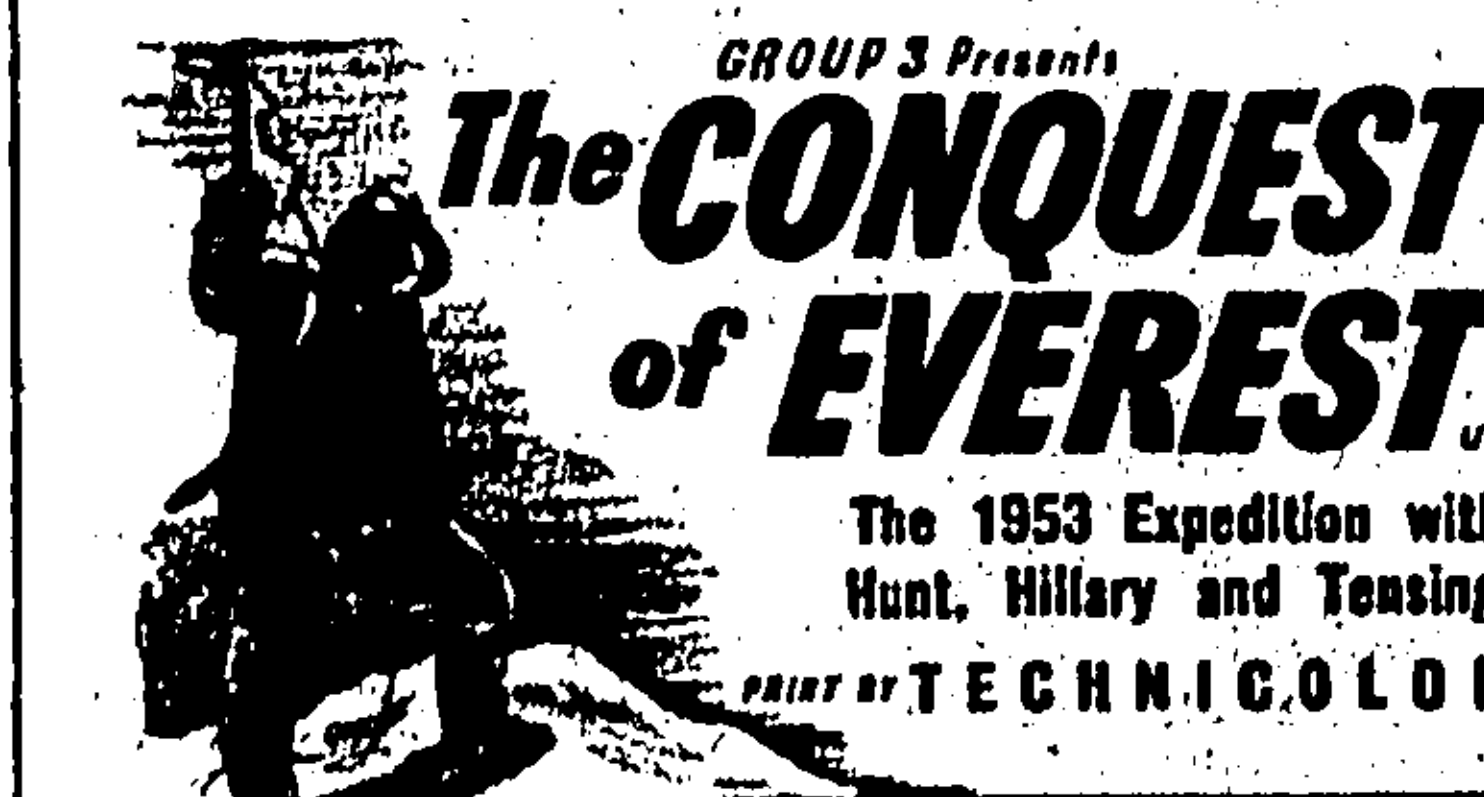
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The name they called her whiskers . . . now was true! BARBARA STANWYCK in "ALL I DESIRE" Co-Starring: RICHARD CARLSON • LYLE BETTGER Universal-International Pictures

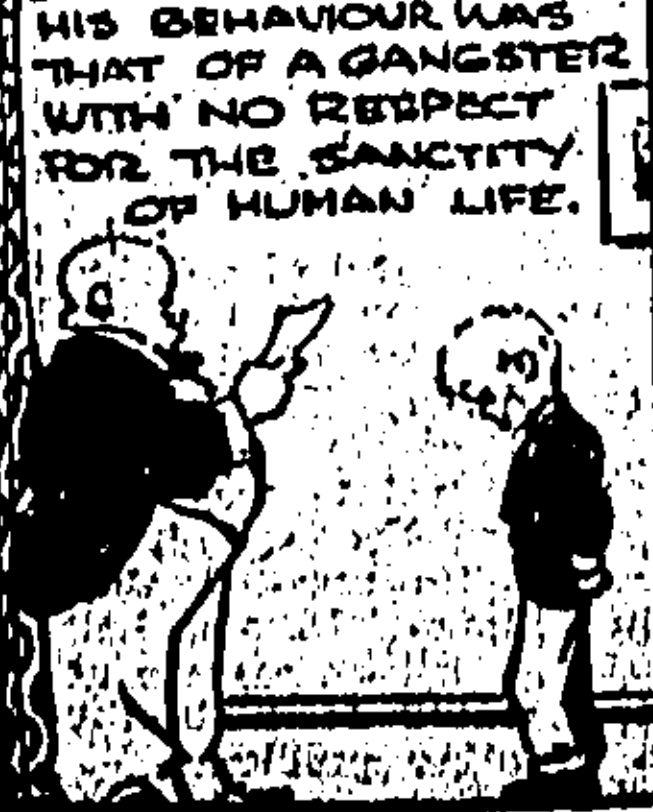
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FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG! "CHARLIE CHAPLIN FESTIVAL" BRAND NEW FEATURE

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EMPIRE

TO-MORROW



LANIEL FACES STORMY WEEK IN

She Adopted
A Lion Cub!US Army Officer's
Warning On
Ammunition Shortage

Washington, May 31.

A top army planning officer has told Congress that production cutbacks under the "new look" military programme mean the Army will not be ready to fight a global war "at any time in the foreseeable future."

Major Gen. R. W. Colglazier Jr., the Army's deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for plans and programmes, said that current military plans called for a "gradual increase" in arms and equipment.

Should full-scale fighting break out on July, 1957, for example, the Army would be short of its "estimated requirements" including ammunition for the first year of the war.

The U.S. capability to produce during the first year of war could not make up the shortage. General Colglazier made the statements recently before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee. The testimony made public today emphasized the sharp switch in Army planning under the "new look" programme and its emphasis on atomic striking power.

The General noted that President Eisenhower has decided on a long-range programme based on "calculated risks which are prudently reasoned." It does not assume a date of "maximum danger," he said, but provides for a strong military position over years of "uncertain peace."

"NOT AT ANY TIME"

Under this policy, General Colglazier continued, "the new Army production plans do not envisage full material readiness for a global war at any time in the foreseeable future."

General Colglazier said stocks of "most major weapons" should be close to full reserve requirements by July 1957. But he said that current plans provide for reserves of certain tactical and support vehicles.

As for ammunition, he said, full mobilisation reserves would not be built up by that date and in some items "not for several years beyond."—United Press.

American
Cars
In China

Edinburgh, May 31.
Mr. Abe Moffat, who recently headed a delegation of Scottish miners on a three-week visit to Communist China, said every car they had seen there was American.

Asked how American cars were getting to China, he said he thought they were arriving by way of Hongkong and Japan.

Mr. Moffat, President of the Scottish area of the National Union of Mineworkers, said he did not see a single British-made car.

"Everywhere I went I asked 'why don't you have British cars?' The answer was: 'We will take British cars.'"

"I think it is a scandal to see the number of American cars in the streets of China and not a single British one," he added.

Mr. Moffat was speaking to reporters after a meeting of the Scottish area Executive.—Reuter.

Support For
Mr Costello

Dublin, May 31.
The Labour Party voted unanimously yesterday to join a coalition Government under Mr. John Costello when Parliament meets on Wednesday, following the recent General Election.

The decision assured Mr. Costello of a comfortable majority over Premier Eamon de Valera when the Deputies meet to elect a new Government.—United Press.

Who's This Athlete: Bannister,
Chataway, Landy? It's Wisdom!

18 POST
BRITISH
RACE



"He's so cuddly, and his mother wouldn't rear him, so what else was there to do than to rear him myself..." Such is the story of the cub at the circus bearing the name Rosaire, Joan Rosaire is the Animal Queen there, and when the lioness refused to have anything to do with her cub, Joan stepped in with bottle, water, and a mother's care. He could not be seen at night, that the bed was the warmest place, and now the cub is regularly there. There is only one friend who is jealous — and that is Ginger, the dog. — Express Photo.

"I HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED
AND PUNISHED UNHEARD"British Admiral
Accuses
The Admiralty

London, May 31.

The Admiral who was relieved of his duties in 1940 for allowing a French fleet to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar said today in a public statement that he had been "condemned and punished unheard."

Admiral Sir Dudley North made public a list of repeated requests he had made over the last 14 years for a hearing. He wanted a chance to explain why he failed to fight the French warships.

The hearing was denied, although the Admiral took his fight all the way to Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill.

The Admiralty refused to comment on Sir Dudley's statement. A spokesman said any statement it might make would be in reply to questions expected to be asked in Parliament.

Sir Dudley contended that confusion in orders left him uncertain as to what action the Admiralty expected him to take that day at Gibraltar when the French warships cruised from Tunis after the fall of France from the Mediterranean into the open Atlantic.

But the Admiral did not press the arguments of his case today in his statement, a rare "sound-off" in the Royal Navy which has the reputation of being the "Silent Service."

CORRECT CONDUCT

Rather, he simply made public the detailed list of the requests he made—fruitlessly—for a hearing to examine his actions, and concluded it with a fellow Admiral's statement that his conduct at the Gibraltar incident was correct.

Sir Dudley said that after he had repeatedly requested a chance to present his side of the case, he finally told the Admiralty, "I have consequently now no other alternative but to take such steps as are open to me."

New Australian
Stamp Issue

Canberra, May 31.
Two new postage stamps portraying Queen Elizabeth II will be issued throughout Australia on June 23, the Dominion General, Mr. Robert Anthony announced.

The stamps, for 2½ and 5½, will replace stamps of the same denominations depicting King George VI.—China Mail Special.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY

Strong Criticism Of Bidault
Expected In
Vital Debate On Indo-China
GOVERNMENT'S PROSPECTS

Paris, June 1.

A major attack against the Laniel Government will be launched today when the French National Assembly starts a full-dress debate on Indo-China.

The attack will probably reach a critical stage in a week's time. At that point the Premier will for the third time in four weeks, stake the life of his Government on a vote of confidence on the Indo-China problem.

French Move
Against
Terrorists

Tunis, May 31.

France took emergency steps in Tunisia today—including the arming of French settlers and the formation of a home guard—to check a mounting wave of terrorism.

About 300 riot police arrived by air while an undisclosed number of infantrymen were rushed across the border from Algeria to track down bands of outlaws describing themselves as "the national liberation army," who massacred five French farmers last week.

The French Resident General in Tunisia, M. Pierre Volzard, today called for volunteers from the French and Tunisian population to join the new home guard. He announced that arms and hand grenades would be distributed to French settlers living in isolated farms.

OFFICIAL MOBBED

The Resident General, who was mobbed at Tunis Airport on Saturday by angry French settlers clamouring for sterner action against terrorists, said in a broadcast today: "The shocking tragedies which have made blood flow in Tunisia show that we are confronted by an organisation ready for anything."

"I affirm solemnly the French Government is determined to maintain public order at all cost, to track down the criminals, the instigators and accomplices, whoever they might be."

M. Volzard announced that a further 450 police were due to arrive within the next few days.—Reuter.

Basic issue in the debate will be the policy conducted by the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, at Geneva.

Growing hostility to M. Bidault is reflected in the motions tabled by various Deputies, which speak of "talks undertaken behind the backs of our British allies" and of efforts "to torpedo the peace talks in Geneva."

The atmosphere will be made all the more tense by Sunday's resignation of a Gaullist member of the Government, M. Marc Jaquet, Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China.

M. Jaquet was stated to have been forced to resign because he allegedly gave Cabinet information to a weekly paper.

But he himself has strenuously denied this and has called attention to the fact that he is in profound disagreement with M. Bidault on Indo-China policy. M. Jaquet has always held that direct peace negotiations should be undertaken with Ho Chi-minh, Vietnam leader in Indo-China.

The Government's decision to call up about 80,000 Frenchmen before their time to release professional troops for Indo-China, started rumours that the Government was thinking of sending conscripts to Indo-China and this has alarmed public opinion.

AGAINST U.S. ENTRY

The Socialist Party Congress passed a resolution on Sunday categorically condemning not only the sending of conscripts to Indo-China but also the official policy of bringing Americans into the Indo-China fighting. From this quarter the Government must now also expect an attack intended to kill it.

The Socialist Party decision on Sunday to instruct its 105 representatives in the National Assembly to vote for ratification of the European Defence Community treaty has also electrified the political atmosphere.

But according to information available last night the anti-EDC Socialist leaders have decided to vote against ratification despite the decision to apply party discipline against them if they do so.

Events are rapidly leading up to a definitive showdown on EDC. Last week's annual congress of the Popular Republican (Catholic) Party, chief protagonists of EDC, demanded an early decision in Parliament. The Socialist decision in favour of EDC and its accompanying threat to take disciplinary action against any Deputy voting against the party line has raised hopes that if put to the vote in the near future, the National Assembly might ratify the treaty by a small majority.

CHANCE FOR E.D.C.

It is true that the anti-EDC Socialists say they are determined to stand their ground, and that most lobby experts think the party executive would hesitate to risk splitting the party by expelling dissent members.

Nevertheless, there is a chance that the treaty might be adopted if voted on within the next few weeks.

In consequence it seems likely that all enemies of the EDC will join hands to get the existing Government out as soon as possible.

It may be impossible to form any new Government on the current anti-EDC basis. But, say the critics, valuable weeks will have been gained before the subject can come up, and meantime international developments may have entirely changed the picture.

If Russia produces a real ceasefire in Indo-China, fence-sitting Deputies who today lean towards the United States might switch to a policy of understanding with Russia and no German rearmament.—Reuter.

final leaders, including Dr. Adenauer. It is the consensus of opinion in Washington that the Chancellor, who must take into account the Nationalist position on the Saar question of the Social Democratic Party and his own Right Wing allies in the Government coalition, carried his conciliatory policy toward France to the utmost limit at Strasbourg.

The manoeuvring in Paris during the next fortnight is expected to turn on two points: whether the Strasbourg agreement will be laid officially before the Assembly and whether the Assembly's leadership can bring itself to decide on a date for ratification debate on the Army Treaty.

If the Saar agreement is laid aside or turned down, political observers here see little hope for implementation of the EDC pact. Likewise, failure in the next two weeks to fix a date for the EDC debate would mean putting it off until autumn, which would be tantamount to rejecting the Plan, in the opinion of these observers.

OCCUPATION MUST END

German leaders have repeatedly emphasised to the United States that the Federal Republic will not be prepared to endure the Allied occupation longer than the end of 1954.

If no action is taken by France before the summer legislative recess, the United States will feel it can no longer continue to the Germans and will consider how to bring the Bonn conventions into effect as a matter of weeks, according to reliable information.—United Press.

GERMAN APPROVAL

Some European diplomats speculate that anti-EDC politicians in Paris might want to demand for Bundestag approval of the Saar agreement before the Assembly comes to a vote on the EDC treaty.

They believe that such a move would be rejected unconditionally by German politicians.

Recuperating



Lady Churchill, who had been kept indoors for a fortnight with neuritis, shown leaving 10 Downing Street on the way to Aix-les-Bains, in France, to take the cure at the famous Spa.—Central Press Photo.

Emergency
Reimposed
In Buganda

Kampala, Uganda, May 31.

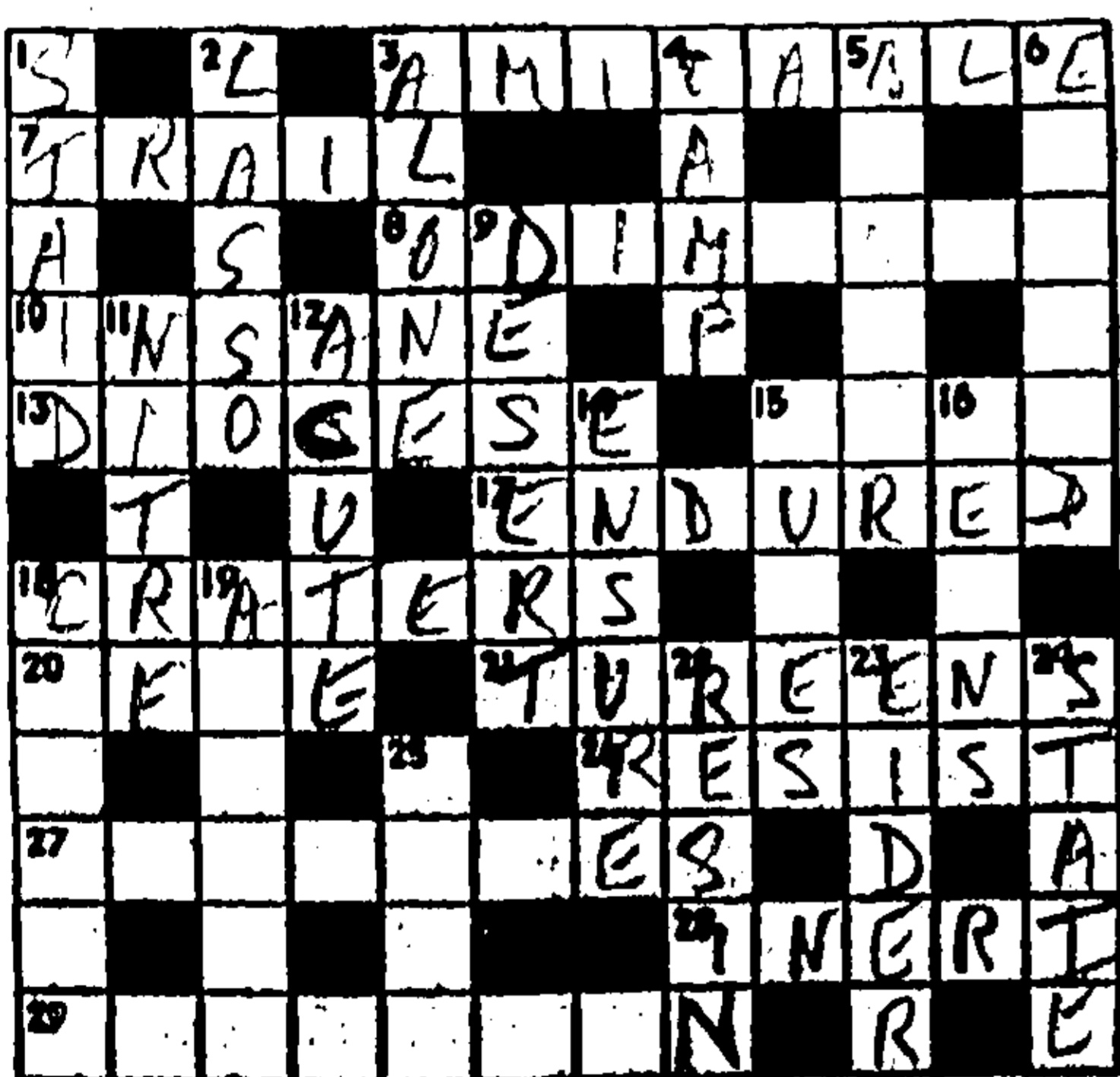
Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, today announced that special constabulary was being called up and the Commissioner of Police was appealing for volunteers of all races to undertake police patrols in and around Kampala so as to release the regular police for duty in rural areas following the reimposition of a state of emergency in the province of Buganda.

The Governor, in a statement, also said that troops of the 4th Uganda Battalion of the King's African Rifles were available in Jinja, northeast of here, should they be required.

The three suspended newspapers, printed in local languages—had for many months been persistently stirring up racial hatred, the statement said.

"The Governor is making it clear that he counts on the other vernacular newspapers to adopt a responsible attitude."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



THE FAILURE OF A COLONIAL VENTURE

By P. E. Witham

(former official of the Colonial Development Corporation)

IN 1948 Parliament authorised the creation of the Colonial Development Corporation as the official organisation to develop the Colonies' resources and thus help raise living standards there by establishing new profitable undertakings.

The Corporation's report for 1953 has just been issued. It shows a loss of about £1½ million last year, raising the total deficit to £9,000,000 since the C.D.C. was formed. Mention is made of obtaining authority to write off some £6 million incurred through liquidated schemes, but there is more than a hint of even more losses to come.

The time seems to be now appropriate to take stock of this venture. As it is, the British taxpayer is providing large sums which are obviously not achieving the target of helping the colonies.

To assess the situation, it is necessary first to examine the reasons why it was deemed necessary to set up a form of state-aided development, secondly, to seek the causes of failure, finally, to see whether other, better methods could be employed.

After The War

In the first instance, the C.D.C. was formed because some sort of state-aided organisation was needed to assist private enterprise in overseas development. Earlier, private enterprise, together with some local colonial government aid, had done all that was then necessary. But after the last war, particularly, it was obvious that something had to be done on a much bigger scale. It was made clear that the new or-

ganisation was not to rival private enterprise but to partner it or fill certain gaps. With this broad principle there can surely be no serious opposition.

While it was laid down that the C.D.C. was generally to engage only in profitable schemes, it was realised that certain risks might be incurred which private enterprise would avoid. And that some projects by reason of their long-term nature, might take many years before becoming viable.

It was expected, however, that a number of others would bring in revenue soon and create a balance. Other schemes, necessary or desirable but unprofitable, were already entered for by Colonial Development and Welfare Fund under the Colonial Office.

The Causes

The Corporation was granted authority to borrow up to £100 millions from the Treasury, but the interest on advances was suspended for the first seven years. According to the 1953 report already some £43½ million have been committed.

Now as to the cause of failure. Right from the start the C.D.C. ignored the injunction to balance viable and long-term undertakings. Many of the approved projects, moreover, could never be profitable and as such should have been left to C.D.W. Assessment of schemes seems to have been perfunctory and nearly every project had later to call in fresh capital.

The Corporation at first plunged into full-scale commercial working and ignored pilot schemes. Then, too, local advice was frequently ignored, and changes of internal policy and administration took place both in London and overseas. These had an unsettling effect on staff and otherwise.

How can a solution be found? Britain must make no more mistakes, for her prestige overseas is at stake.

Nearly all Britain's Colonial troubles spring from economic causes. If they could be removed there would be less scope for Communists or nationalist demagogues.

Required is a melting of immediate personal benefits, more employment, higher wages or new markets from successful schemes. The one golden rule is: better not attempt a doubtful project at all than later be forced to abandon it.

The first thing to do is to re-empower the C.D.C. It is not necessary to maintain an expensive organisation costing just on £400,000 a year. The

Colonial Office should be capable of taking care of this type of development as it does for C.D. & W.

The only valid reason for maintaining a separate body would be if the Commonwealth as a whole would join in the work, and this is probably the best solution. Commonwealth members are vitally interested and could help materially by finance and technical advice. They could hardly be expected to do so unless they had a say in policy. Hence there is a case for setting up a Commonwealth Development Board for development. Even so, a ministerial body should not be so high as now under the C.D.C. Whatever control is established at the top, it is vital to ensure the decentralisation of the work of day-by-day development. Remote long-range control from London, except for overall policy and financial responsibility to the Treasury, should be cut. At present the Corporation maintains Regional Controllers but they have a very limited power, and the hub is still in London. This is not true decentralisation.

Regional Boards should be created to fall within the natural geographical limits to which the colonies naturally fall. They would cover the Caribbean, West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, the Far East and the Pacific. Members of these Boards would be appointed from local officials and business men. Boards would only approve viable schemes, leaving others to C.D. & W.

Better Conditions

As Britain's avowed policy is to better conditions in the Colonies and improve education, there should be within each region instructional schools to teach development work in every phase. Administration, executive control, specialist and technical subjects down to ordinary field-work should be taught so that eventually the colonial inhabitants could take over their own projects. Thus they would have a solid stake in the work of their own development.

This would induce a sense of pride of achievement. The inhabitants are at present highly critical, and a sense of frustration and disillusionment has been engendered by C.D.C.'s numerous failures. If Britain wishes to keep her colonies, she must create a feeling of partnership—otherwise she will hand over these territories to the paid agitator whose work is only too easy when living conditions are bad.



"Doesn't the news these days make you look at your neighbours in rather a suspicious light?"

London Express Service

NO DRILL BECAUSE THE REDS OBJECT

Geneva. The Chinese and Vietnam delegates to the Geneva conference don't like military drill—not even in a boys' school. They said just this to the Geneva authorities and almost started a diplomatic incident in neutral Switzerland.

Adjacent to the Hotel Residence where leading members of the Chinese and Vietnam Communist delegations are residing, there is a small private school for boys from eight to 15 years of age. Every day the boys are given drill in the school grounds. "Left, right, left, right, right turn, left turn, halt"—the old stuff every child has had in any country in the world. No guns, no pistols, no bayonets.

But the school playground is under the windows of the rooms of the Chinese and Viet. They thought it was obnoxious to teach young children to become soldiers. Obnoxious because these children are Swiss and not Chinese, possibly. They made a complaint to the authorities.

From the local policeman guarding the delegation the complaint went to the Chief of Police. From him to the President of the Geneva Government. And to please the Chinese, the President of the Geneva Government, M. Charles Duboulet, has sent a letter to M. Philippe Rivat, the owner and head of the school, asking him to cut out the military exercises of his boys until after the conference.

The Chinese are happy. The Viet. are happy. But the boys, who loved their hour off from the "three R's," are not so happy. For they are getting arithmetic instead.—London Express Service.

POE MEETS THE 3-D PHANTOM

By LES ARMOUR

London. EDGAR Allan Poe paced uncomfortably up and down in Never - Never Land.

It was his first visit there. Most of the time, he lived in Hardy-Ever Land. Enough odd things happened there to keep him happy.

Two shop stewards from the 3-D Technicolour Phantom's Union stopped him and asked whether he had a union card for the job.

"Not working. Just here for a visit," Poe retorted. There was an undisguised iciness in his voice.

"Then you're not working in the new picture 'Phantom of the Rue Morgue'?"

"No. I just wrote the book!"

The phantoms looked at him distastefully. There was no work for a 3-D phantom in a book.

LOTS OF NOISE

Poe took up the conversation. His curiosity had been aroused: "I thought you weren't supposed to see phantoms."

The phantoms resisted an urge to string him from a chandelier. Instead, they gave him the kind of look you get from your teenage daughter when you suggest that she should be home by midnight.

"You got the phantom business all wrong, bud," said the biggest of them. "The whole idea of a phantom is to scare the daylight out of you. The phantom is supposed to jump out of the screen and land in the customer's lap."

"Isn't there such a thing as the suspense which comes from unseen terror?"

"No dice. You gotta hit the customer right between the eyes. Leap at him. Growl at him. Now in this here picture, I play a great big ape. I make lots of noise. I throw women around. From the first time you see me on the screen, you know just what's what."

"Mind you, they're a little slow in getting me into the act. They string along with the book for quite a while. Lots of suspense. But you can see the customers wouldn't really go for it. So they toss in some dancing girls and cabarets and knife-throwers and jazzy music."

COULDN'T COMPETE

Poe walked away back to Hardy-Ever Land. It was plain that he couldn't compete with this sort of thing.

In Never-Never Land the show went French actor Claude Dauphin, who was being the Police Inspector, was rather sorry to see Poe go. He had tried his best to keep up the Poe spirit.

Stove Forrest and Patricia Medina were rather glad to see him go. If Poe had been making the story, they doubted whether they could have got married in the last scene and gone off certain that they would live happily ever after. But their conscience didn't bother them. They had done their best to make Poe's "Rue Morgue" come to life and they had done it rather well.

Only the stunt men were indignantly happy at his departure. Poe just didn't understand 3-D.

SUPERSTITION IN THE SOVIET UNION

By Dennis Bardens

A STRANGE drama of the emotions was enacted recently in the Gorky Milling Machine Plant in Gorky in the USSR. Galina Fyodorovna was having an argument with Katya Prokofyeva, a tool distributor in Shop 20.

"Leave my boy friend alone!" stormed Galina, "if you don't stop running after Vitka, I'll get even with you!"

It was just a tiff between friends, on a theme as old as

time itself. But the sequel is worth noting. A few days later Katya, the alleged purveyor of other girls' boy friends, was taken ill. Her mother wanted to call a doctor, but Katya wouldn't allow it.

"It's no use, Mama. Galina put the evil eye on me because of Vitka Platonov."

Dragged Away

TWO old ladies, who were present when she said this, diagnosed the situation at once.

"It's a spell!" they said, and shook their heads in grim foreboding.

Very soon a frightened and puzzled Galina was taken from her home and almost dragged to where her friend lay ill.

"Take the spell off Katya!" they demanded. Galina, of course, denied the accusations of witchcraft, but hysterical denunciations were flung at her from all sides. Until militiaman Stremov looked in to see what all the noise was about. In the confusion Galina slipped off home.

And what did the militiaman do, as he listened to these accusations of sorcery and spells? Did he, as a Communist-trained materialist, denounce it all as nonsense? Not at all. He sought out Galina at her home, brought her back to the Prokofyeva household, and commanded her to remove the spell!

Most Primitive

THIS story, which sounds almost like an episode from the Dark Ages, is related by I. Shatunovsky in a recent issue (December 18) of the newspaper of the Soviet youth movement, Komsomolskaya Pravda. It is a highly factual article which shows the extraordinary prevalence of superstition within the USSR—one of the very weaknesses which materialistic Communism was supposed to eradicate.

The instance of belief in the evil eye, shared even by the militiaman, is only one of the numerous evidences of widespread superstition, often of the most primitive kind, in the USSR. At the same time, there is to be seen a few steps

is ample evidence of an intensification of propaganda against religion, and proof that despite the fact that the Soviet youth movement is constantly indoctrinated with atheistic films, lectures and literature, religion has by no means been eradicated in Russia. And where lack of religious tuition, and repressive legislation, have created a void, that void has been filled very often, not by rank materialism, but by superstition.

To return to Katya and her bewitchment. Doctors who examined her the next day diagnosed her complaint without difficulty, and she was removed to a hospital. But grandfather Yerofey was pessimistic:

"The polyclinic is powerless before an unclear force. The only thing that can cure a curse is the holy Lake Svetloyar."

So there exists in modern Russia not simply a belief in spells, curses and enchantments, but in miracles too! So it seems, for pilgrims come from all over the USSR to visit Lake Svetloyar. And these pilgrims are not old people, members of a long-past and discredited regime; they are the new guard, the members of the "brave new world."

On All Fours

IN fact, says Komsomolskaya Pravda, last summer some young schoolgirls crawled round the lake on all fours, in the belief that this would ensure success in examinations. The legend still survives that when the Basurman (Tartar) hordes attacked this area, they captured the young girls and attempted to desecrate the Orthodox church. The Lord, to prevent such a desecration caused the church to sink beneath the ground, and a lake to appear where the church stood.

And if you crawl round the lake three times on all fours, you will hear the ringing of bells, and the church will show itself to you from the depths of the lake.

A holy lake in Gorky Province draws a regular stream of believers who come in quest of miracles. The villages of Ivanovka and Poryazsk have recently been terrorised by an "evil spirit," according to Komsomolskaya Pravda, of February 24, 1954. The "spirit," a figure in white, rose out of the snow, covered the walls of the Filipov and Marulin families, and caused the streets and clubs to become deserted at night.

Later, the "spirit" was found to be something tangible enough. At the same time, there is to be seen a few steps

ties gave chase, and although the "spirit" eluded them, it left behind two trophies—a pair of stiffs and some white cotton sheeting!

The abject terror of the villagers, however, proves that Communism, by discouraging religion has encouraged superstition, making people credulous and fearful.

In other parts of the USSR the quest for miracles continues. In the Sursky Raton of the Ulyanovsk Oblast there is a "holy" mountain and three "holy springs," all of which draw a regular stream of pilgrims. Some bathe in the holy springs, others toll up the mountain with a heavy burden. "All this," says Komsomolskaya Pravda, "goes on before the very eyes of the ration leaders and Komsomol officials."

Deep Hunger

THE mere fact that the people are willing to risk the ridicule and displeasure of Komsomol members—who are expected and exhorted to be militant atheists—shows how deep is their hunger for some belief that is not materialistic.

Ever since Karl Marx described religion as "the opium of the people" Communism has been implacably opposed to religion. Being a one-party dictatorship, it is not prepared to tolerate anything which would expose its own dictates and abuses to critical or objective analysis. There must be no morality higher than that of the State in a Communist regime.

Yet the intensity of anti-religious propaganda lately in the USSR shows that despite years of persecution, despite the constant flow of ridicule and quasi-scientific logic to which the citizens are subjected, belief in religion still exists. In the Votkinski district no less than 68 Saint Day feasts were celebrated in 1953 and in the spring many farm labourers left their work to attend religious ceremonies.

Counter-action

THE official Communist paper of the Moldavian Republic, Sovetskaya Moldavia admits a similar state of affairs. "Religious survivals are still retained in the minds of many of our people, especially among the rural population," it said recently. And on March 10 the same paper mentioned that in the village of Ednitsky, where religion is flourishing, there has been counter-action by the Communists to the extent of 23 lectures on natural science.

It looks as though the unhappy villagers will be pretty well killed with lectures. It is also clear that Communism has not eradicated religion, but has unwittingly encouraged superstition.

CHINESE CREEDS and CUSTOMS



by

V. R. BURKHARDT

ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR

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HONGKONG

KOWLOON

SIX NEW SAINTS BEING NAMED

By George Lucas

THIS week-end and in early June, Pope Pius XII will nominate six new saints. Over 100,000 people have already arrived from all over the world to attend the St Peter's canonisation ceremonies, the most impressive and colourful of the Catholic ritual.

Pilgrims have invaded all available hotels, pensions, boarding houses, hostels, convents, monasteries, and private rooms. Many had to find accommodation in towns and villages up to fifty miles away from the capital.

The six new saints differ much from one another.

There is a pope and a prince, a woman and a 16-year-old boy, a priest who defied Napoleon and a missionary who was killed by natives.

The Pope is Pius X, the kind-hearted, modest patriarch of Venice who spoke the native dialect and spent all his money helping the poor. He is the 78th pope—the 258 who have sat on Peter's throne—to become a saint. None had been canonised for 242 years. The last was Pius V, pope from 1566 to 1572 and canonised in 1712.

Prince Giuseppe Pignatelli di Monteleone was born in Spain in 1787 and became a Jesuit. Later he came to Italy and devoted his life to reorganising and consolidat-

ing the order. He died in 1811.

Maria Crocchi Ilfassa di Rosa was born in Brescia, North Italy, in 1813 of a rich family of wool manufacturers. Early in life she began to care for the girls working in her father's mills and later founded a charitable order, "Ancello Della Carita." She showed great courage and energy during the 1836 cholera epidemic.

Domenico Savio, favourite pupil of Saint Giovanni Bosco, died in 1857, aged 15, after a painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude.

Gespare Del Bufalo was born in Rome in 1786 and died in 1837. He founded the missionary order of "Precious Blood" and was put in gaol by Napoleon for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor.

Pierre Chanel was born in France in 1803 and went as a missionary to the South Pacific Islands. He converted many natives of Futuna Island, including the son of King Niuluki. In 1841 the King became jealous of Chanel's influence and ordered him to be put to death.

No other pope in history has created more saints than Pius XII. With the new saints, they will number 82.

His predecessor, Pius XI, nominated 26.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Play Your Game With Caution

By OSWALD JACOBY

WHEN the opponents have five cards of a suit, it is quite reasonable to suppose that they will be divided 3-2. This is a reasonable probability. South lost his game contract in today's hand because he relied too much on this probability.

West opened the king of clubs and shifted to spades when he saw the dummy. Declarer won the second trick with dummy's king of spades, drew two rounds of trumps, and then led the jack of clubs to give West his ace. West led a third club to dummy's queen and South gratefully discarded his queen of diamonds.

The game now depended on a reasonable break in spades. South had already lost two club tricks and could afford to lose only one spade.

As it turned out, the spades did not break. South was compelled to lose two spade tricks, and his game contract therefore failed.

South could have made his contract by taking the right discard on dummy's queen of diamonds.

Both sides vul.

West North East South

1 ♠ Double Pass 2 ♠

Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead—♠ K

clubs. Instead of throwing the queen of diamonds, declarer could have thrown a low spade.

Declarer could then test out the spades by cashing dummy's ace of spades. If the suit broke, he could continue with another spade, and could get back to dummy with a trump in order to discard the queen of diamonds on dummy's last spade.

As the cards actually lay, declarer would discover the 4-1 break in spades. He could then take the ace of diamonds (refusing the finesse) and lead the queen of diamonds to put West in the lead. West would be forced to return a club or a diamond, allowing dummy to ruff while South discarded his last spade.

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North East South West

1 Diamond 1 Spade 7

You, South, hold: Spades K-

J-8-7-6, Hearts 5-2, Dia-

monds 5-2, Clubs 10-4-2. What

do you do?

A—Pass. Your hand is useful

only in defence against spades,

and the one sure way to drive

the opponents into a different

contract is to double.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in

the question just answered.

You, South, hold: Spades A-Q,

Hearts A-5-7, Diamonds K-

5-3-2, Clubs Q-10-4-2. What

do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, JUNE 1

BORN today, you have an important birthday, a day which can get you into plenty of trouble. If you don't watch out! You are clearly interested in large enterprises and dislike having to take care of detail. Independent and original in thought and action, you will go your own way, no matter what happens. You are a confirmed optimist and are always looking for the good side of things. You are a world traveler, and you will be fine when tomorrow comes! Consequently you plunge ahead into anything that intrigues you, without having too close a look to see if the basic idea is sound.

You have strong family ties and will be happiest if you spend early life. Fond of children, you will

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

GEMINI (May 21-June 21)—Exercise patience with all minor annoyances and they will not turn into major difficulties. CANCER (June 22-July 23)—You will find comfort and happiness at home this evening within the close family circle. LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Bead for you to be conservative in your expenditures and not permit yourself to be wasteful or extravagant. VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—If necessary, adapt harmoniously to any sudden changes which occur in the pattern of your life. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Conserve both time and money by using proper methods in all that you undertake at this time. SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—Show more initiative today. It may not be as easy as taking things as they come, but it brings freedom.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23)—Angry action is not for you today. Capricorn (Dec. 24-Jan. 23)—Be discreet in handling all confidential matters. Aries (Jan. 24-Feb. 23)—If you are ambitious as well as intelligent in going about your work, you are bound to succeed. Taurus (Feb. 24-Mar. 23)—You think that you want to change your job. This is not a good time, however. Look on to what you have. Gemini (Mar. 24-Apr. 23)—The day may seem to start badly, but a good day will follow. Cancer (Apr. 24-May 23)—You will have things considerably better today. Leo (May 24-June 23)—Accept any advice today, be sure that it is in general and not specific.



"Now, Fenster, what's this nonsense about needing a secretary?"

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

WHEN the love of the sea is in a millionaire's blood, calling him to adventure and peril, there is nothing he will not do to make his yacht seaworthy.

The description I have just read of a wealthy mariner's yacht omits all mention of a runabout car for tours of the deck, a skating rink, and a small golf-course with helicopter to carry the clubs. Yet how boring life at sea can become without these amenities, as the boat labours in a bumpy sea, on the run from Beaulieu.

Can't see, and there is nothing to do but hold on to your nautical hat with both hands and strain your eyes for a landfall.

"Pioneers! O Pioneers!"

THE following is copied word for word from a cutting sent to me:

She tried a small diamond on her nose, faced with a pin in the nostril. That started something. Mrs. Hocked after the diamond-studded girl. Now she's wearing a pair of decorative clips worth £250. Not in the usual way, though. One is on her nose. She wears the other on her left ear.

Two more on the kneecaps, and she'll be the toast of the season.

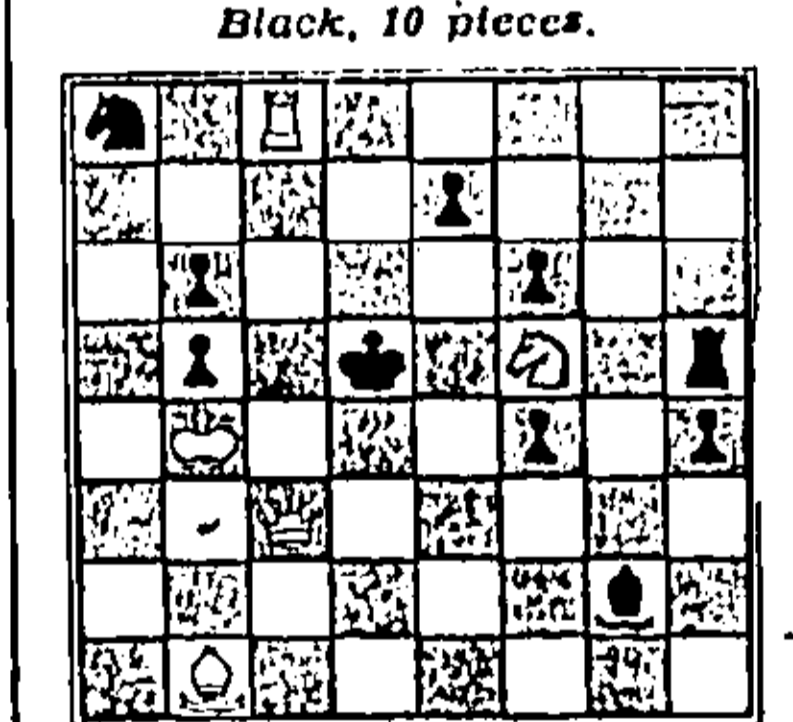
Here, there and everywhere

FIREMEN yesterday rescued a seagull which had got its neck wedged in a milk bottle containing a ship at Eastbourne. The owner, an old sailor named

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. SCHEEL

Black, 10 pieces.



White, 5 pieces.

White to play; mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. K-Kt5, any; 2. Kt (ch, or dis ch) mates.

Answer Tomorrow

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, JUNE 1

BORN today, you have an important birthday, a day which can get you into plenty of trouble. If you don't watch out! You are clearly interested in large enterprises and dislike having to take care of detail. Independent and original in thought and action, you will go your own way, no matter what happens. You are a confirmed optimist and are always looking for the good side of things. You are a world traveler, and you will be fine when tomorrow comes! Consequently you plunge ahead into anything that intrigues you, without having too close a look to see if the basic idea is sound.

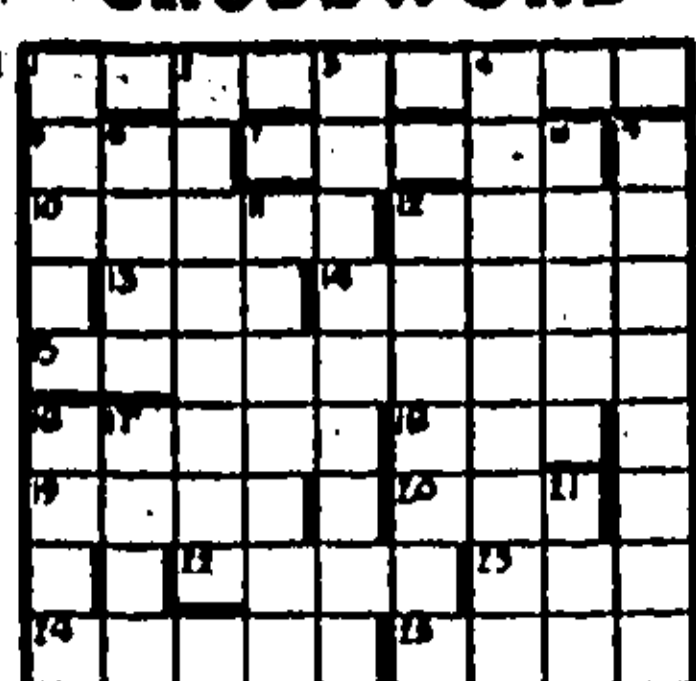
You have strong family ties and will be happiest if you spend early life. Fond of children, you will

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

GEMINI (May 21-June 21)—Exercise patience with all minor annoyances and they will not turn into major difficulties. CANCER (June 22-July 23)—You will find comfort and happiness at home this evening within the close family circle. LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Bead for you to be conservative in your expenditures and not permit yourself to be wasteful or extravagant. VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—If necessary, adapt harmoniously to any sudden changes which occur in the pattern of your life. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Conserve both time and money by using proper methods in all that you undertake at this time. SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—Show more initiative today. It may not be as easy as taking things as they come, but it brings freedom.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23)—Angry action is not for you today. Capricorn (Dec. 24-Jan. 23)—Be discreet in handling all confidential matters. Aries (Jan. 24-Feb. 23)—If you are ambitious as well as intelligent in going about your work, you are bound to succeed. Taurus (Feb. 24-Mar. 23)—You think that you want to change your job. This is not a good time, however. Look on to what you have. Gemini (Mar. 24-Apr. 23)—The day may seem to start badly, but a good day will follow. Cancer (Apr. 24-May 23)—You will have things considerably better today. Leo (May 24-June 23)—Accept any advice today, be sure that it is in general and not specific.

CROSSWORD



Across

1. Back back and raves around

5. Bourda as if you are the sheep.

7. Milton called them lazy, leader-

10. There's trickery about it. (6)

12. Change it as you get up speed.

13. Titled without Ted. (3)

14. "A robin redbreast in a cage

15. All about in ended. (9)

16. There's trickery about it. (6)

17. Lined with neither. (5)

18. Dutch once turn up the earth.

19. Follow closely. (3)

20. This makes a trickie. (4)

21. He's a poor type of down-to-

22. This can be seen through any

23. Cleopatra's executioners. (4)

Down

1. It grows in rows. (5)

2. You're getting the truth in a

3. A rain (anag.). (9)

4. Big houses were once made with

5. A rain (anag.). (9)

6. Water about herbs? (5)

7. The story does—with varying

8. "Behind the child among his

9. A rain (anag.). (9)

10. He's your father to your son.

11. A rain (anag.). (9)

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Smart Paris Creation



A new smart Spring suit designed by the famous Paris dressmaker, MARY ROUFF.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If you use aluminium foil during baking, use a section only slightly larger than the utensil. If you cover the entire bottom of the oven with foil, it will cut off the circulation of heat and prevent correct cooking.

To keep steaks from curling when you broil them, score the outer edges of the fat at one-inch intervals.

Clean and peel fruits and vegetables on paper for easy disposal of the peels. No mess to clean from the sink.

Boil sausages for about eight minutes before they're fried, to prevent shrinking and breaking.

WOMANSENSE

DIOR EXPLAINS A PARADOX

Fashion Is No Longer Fashionable When It Becomes A General Fashion

New York. CHRISTIAN Dior, the designer who gave the "new look" to the world, says a good style is its own executioner.

"When the fashion spreads so widely as to become a general fashion, it automatically becomes unfashionable," the Paris designer explains in his first book.

Dior quotes another famed Paris designer, Gabrielle Chanel, as saying that copies are the penalty of success.

"But even the most successful model can no longer interest us if it is copied too much," he adds in "Talking About Fashion" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), just published.

He tells the story of his career from the middle 1930's, when he began his drawings, to 1947, when he opened his Paris shop and became almost overnight, an international figure with his fashion revolution.

NO COLLUSION

Apparently the designer didn't know what effect he would have on fashion.

"On the eve of the first collection... if I had been asked what I had done, I should certainly not have spoken of 'revolution,'" Dior writes.

The designer denies that there ever is collusion between designers—that they get together to decide new trends.

"People who say that can have no idea at all what fashions are and how they are created," he says. "How could original design be possible in a set atmosphere with no chance for imagination?"

The designer says it's only good business for designers to try to keep their plans to themselves.

"If unveiled in advance," he adds, "the latest fashion would no longer be the latest and would lose its attraction."

Yet the designer concedes there is nothing new in style.

"Nothing is ever invented, everything springs from something else," he writes. Dior

adds that the famed Molyneux influenced him most, but many factors affect his designing—everything from world events to a spring landscape.

"I make innumerable notes on tablecloths, restaurant bills," he writes. "I am always equipped with a whole forest of pencils. At night I wake up, scribble something down, go off to sleep and continue my dream—a dream haunted by dresses. Little by little, I form the picture of a silhouette...."

Dior says he does not know

that any one or several of his designs will become a hit. Sometimes, he says, he will count on a number to be successful, only to find it ignored.

"These unnoticed ideas often reappear a season or two later," he adds. "This time they are a hit—no one knows why. They are in tune with the mood of the day...."

But in the final analysis, the wearer decides.

"The dress designer proposes, a woman disposes," he

George Whiting's Column From New York

"We Don't Need Field Glasses To See Cockell"

Rocky Marciano is having Scotch whisky rubbed in to harden his face, and the soup stains on Al Weill's waistcoat are real turtle.

Such are the visible signs of prosperity when the Heavyweight Championship of the World comes the way of a fighter who used to dig ditches, and a manager whose chest once sported nothing more expensive than ketchup.

On June 17, at Yankee Stadium here, Marciano defends his title against the Cincinnati Negro, Ezzard Charles, and it is being freely anticipated among the Hazyonque contingent of West 48th Street, that should Marciano triumph in that occasion, his next port of call in September could well be London with our own Sussex farmer, Don Cockell, sitting on a stool.

This suggestion is what the fight trade here call "super-colossal." Never before has a British heavyweight had a World Championship chance on his own native beach. Here indeed he the ingredients of a real meat drama, demanding on-the-spot investigation.

I therefore awarded myself a 200 miles expedition to the Catskill Mountains of New York State, where Marciano and Charles are acquiring, amidst blue and dogwood, the boxing bloom expected, or at least hoped for, by that eternal and patient mule-cow, the public.

Marciano found putting butterflies in the stomach of a punching at the same swank Grossinger Airport that twice sheltered the temperament of Randolph Turpin.

With him were his twin Sengals, Manager Weill and trainer Charlie Goldman.

GUSTO

Marvelling at the gusto the smallish but superbly muscled Marciano put into his work, I watched the 16 rounds exercise and then sought enlightenment on the world title outlook for our Mr Cockell.

Said Weill "When we've put Charles away we shall naturally be looking for another opponent."

COCKELL A 5-3 FAVOURITE

London, May 31. Don Cockell, Britain's bulging Heavyweight Champion, climbs into the ring tomorrow night on legs as thick as tree stumps a 5-3 favourite to beat Harry Matthews of Seattle for a crack at Rocky Marciano's world crown.

The farming fat boy, whose waistline is boxing's most expansive since Tony Galento, wound up light training today and said he would weigh around 212 pounds. Matthews also completed preparations and weighed 180 pounds, giving Cockell a 32-pound pull in the weights.

Promoter Jack Solomons expects a crowd of about 50,000 which is the limit police allow for in the White City Stadium for fights. Ring-side seats are five guineas and the gate—never officially announced here—£100,000 or £110,000.

UNDERDOG

Thirty-one-year-old Matthews has been hitting sharply in training and has impressed critics but the odds have swung the other way because of Cockell's weight advantage and his heavier punching. Matthews in fact is the first well-regarded American to be a betting underdog here in some years.

So certain is Cockell of winning and so confident is he that his victory will move him to the head of the Marciano line that he and his ailing manager, John Simpson, plan to fly over to see the Charles-Marciano fight in New York on June 17.

Simpson isn't well enough to work in his fighter's corner and plans to see tomorrow's scrap from a ring-side seat.—United Press.

Fast Marathon By S. African

Port Elizabeth, May 31. Jan Barnard, cross-country champion, broke a 17-year-old national record today when he won the South African Empire Games Marathon trial.

Barnard, 22, who was running in only his second marathon, covered the 26 miles and 385 yards in 2 hours, 25 minutes and 31.8 seconds. This beat the South African record set up by Jackie Elgin in 1937 by 5 minutes 13.2 seconds.

Second was Jackie Meider, the South African marathon champion, who clocked 2 hours 28 minutes 57 seconds.

G. Walsh was third and Wally Hayward was fourth.—Reuter.

—and we don't need no field glasses to see this Cockell guy. "Let Cockell lick Harry Matthews in London on June 17 and then I will talk business with Jack Solomons. But I ain't putting nothing in cables or across a telephone wire."

"A Marciano-Cockell fight in New York would gross around 400,000 dollars in gate money, theatre, TV and radio. If Solomons can put on a fight of that kind he can come over and talk terms any time he likes."

Having delivered this well wrapped parcel of ifs and buts, manager Weill departed and I turned to the fighting half of the partnership.

What a delightfully modest, polite and well-spoken young man this brown-eyed blaster of human targets is. And no fooling.

"The first punch I ever threw," said Marciano, "was on the chin of an Australian in a Swansea pub when I was there during the war."

"I forget what the argument was about, but it made me think maybe I had something and I began a rough and ready sort of training in camp with the idea of getting an amateur bout at Ranelagh Corner on Pleadingly. Unfortunately I wasn't good enough."

REGARDS

"Please give my regards to Don Cockell and tell him I really do hope to be fighting him one day soon."

"Charlie Goldman tells me 3,000 people paid to see the fight when he took Cesar Ben over to meet your Jack Gardner. He said I think I could draw that kind of a crowd with Don?"

I assured this likable young bulldozer that he would pack Haze Park if Jack Solomons could borrow it without the Government's nodding.

Marciano smiled with such genuine delight that I felt safe in adding a rider to the effect that while I was pretty certain Cockell would qualify by beating Harry Matthews, I would like some assurance that he, Marciano, would still be on the heavyweight heights in September and not Ezzard Charles.

"Well," said Marciano, "Charlie tells me he couldn't make me a boxer in 40 years, so I certainly shall not try to box Charles."

"My job is to start slugging and keep slugging until something pops."

My guess is that that something will be Charles, though I had to admit to a slight feeling of a doubt when an hour or so later I made my way 15 miles down the mountain side to Monticello, where the afore-mentioned Charles was living.

There I found the ex-world champion and his bodyguard—and what a circus that turned out to be.

Manager Jackie Mintz looks like Truman, talks like Sam Goldwyn, and dresses like Max Miller. Co-manager Tom Tanase wears the quietest clothes and talks the most horse-sense.

Trainer Jimmy Brown has the appearance of a Chinese general dolled up for a party in blue and gold.

NO CHANCE

To this colourful and corporate body I remarked that we in England were fervently hoping to see our Mr Cockell get a shot at Marciano's World Championship this year, and that Marciano had not entirely frowned upon the idea, and what had Mr Charles to say about that?

"I don't know," said Charles, "but I don't think I shall be in the ring for a long time."

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But Mister Mintz it was who replied on behalf of the corporation.

"I am sorry, bud," he said, "but you folks got as much chance as Marciano has and that ain't no chance at all."

"Marciano is easy to hit and Ez is sure going to give him the coup de grace."

DEVASTATING

"He's going after that guy so mean and so fast, he'll be in no shape to stand around in England or any place else. You can tell them Ez is gonna be the first heavyweight to win back the Championship of the World ever."

"After that we got a clause which says we fight Marciano a return in 90 days, so if anybody fights Cockell in England it ain't gonna be September, and it ain't gonna be Marciano."

And what more devastating a coup de grace could you have than that?

(London Express Service)

COUNTY CRICKET

Middlesex All Set To Resume Top Position In Championship Table

London, May 31.

Middlesex are seemingly all set to resume top position on the County Championship list with the defeat of Warwickshire by Yorkshire and their own good position against Gloucestershire.

Gloucestershire led by no more than 61 runs with six men out in their second innings.

Denis Compton, back with the Middlesex team, put up some bright batting on 135 in 95 minutes before Compton was bowled.

Yorkshire, with Warwickshire all out in their second innings for a total of 225, found they needed one run to win and they had all 11 men to choose from to score it.

Freddie Trueman and Bob Appleyard, the two Yorkshire bowlers, went out to get the run. Appleyard hit a lusty four off the first ball.

Kent were humbled at the Oval by Jim Laker, the Surrey spinner, who proved practically unplayable with figures of 14 overs, five maidens, 18 runs and six wickets, and they were dismissed in two hours for 57.

Two fighting innings by the South Africans, Felloes-Smith and Archibald, both ostensibly played for their bowling, enabled Oxford University to make a respectable response to Warwickshire's total of 285 for seven. When they came together half the side had been dismissed for 91 and the University were in danger of having to follow on. Archibald made 34 and Felloes-Smith was not out 80.

Sussex gained their first Championship points of the season when they took the lead in the first innings from Essex. John Langridge and Don Smith contributed a partnership total of 165.

The only match to be curtailed by rain today was between Glamorgan and Leicestershire. Play was abandoned in the face of a thunderstorm with Glamorgan wanting 87 for a first innings lead with six wickets in hand.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES
At Lord's: Gloucestershire 118 (Tilman, right-arm offbreak, six for 53, Young, left-arm slow, four for 39) and 131 for six. Middlesex 160 for three declared (Denis Compton 82, W. Edrich, not out 77).

At the Oval: Surrey 180 (May 64, Ridgway, right-arm fast medium six for 78) and 54 for three. Kent 57 (Laker, right-arm offbreak, six for 10).

At Oxford: Warwickshire 235 for seven declared (Kenyon 134, Down 72) and 14 for no wicket. Oxford University 220 for eight declared (Smith 50, Felloes-Smith not out 80).

At Swansea: Leicestershire 249 (McConnon, right-arm offbreak, six for 58) and 30 for one. Glamorgan 243 for five declared (Felloes-Smith not out 80).

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 212 (Jackson 60, Dooland, right-arm legbreak, six for 58) and 30 for one. Nottinghamshire 243 for five declared (Felloes-Smith not out 80).

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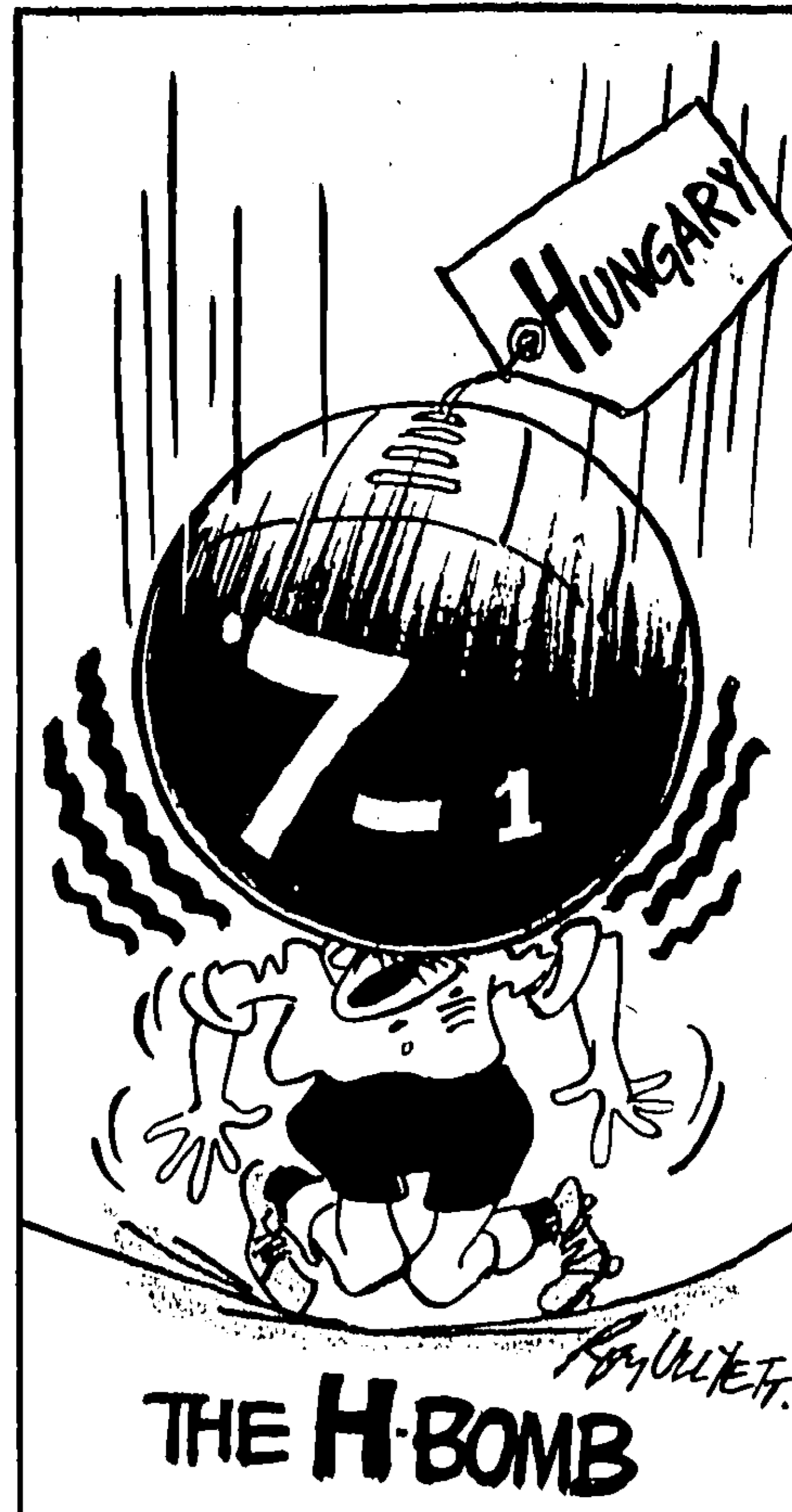
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FANLING GOLF

A. R. Petrie, 39 points, was the winner of an 18 hole Stableford played over the Old Course at Fanling during the week-end, his medal return being 75-7=nett 68.

The winner on the New Course was Captain A. G. L. Napier with 34 points.

Captain D. A. Kennedy won the May Qualifier for the Smalley Mid-week Cup with 87-10=nett 77.

JUNE COMPETITIONS

The programme for June is as follows:—

June 5/6 Captain's Cup, Monthly Qualifier—Old Course.

June 12/13 Monthly Bogey Competition—Old Course.

June 19/20 Monthly Medal Competition—New Course.

June 26/27 Monthly Stableford Competition—Old Course.

June 1/30 (week days only) Smalley Mid-week Cup Monthly Qualifier—Old Course.

June 1 to July 15 First Summer Running Eclectic—New Course.

Special conditions have been drawn up for the Summer Eclectic competition:—

These are:—

1. The register must be signed before commencement of play on each occasion and card is taken out. 2. Ordinary cards may be used. Fees—\$1 for first two cards, and 25 cents for each improvement. 3. Cards must be returned for the whole 18 holes. 4. Cards must be clearly completed, dated, signed and countersigned. 5. Cards in Eclectic competitions may be signed by a Lady Associate. 6. All improved scores to be ringed if competitor desires this score to be registered. Improved holes not ringed will be disregarded. 7. Score Sheets will only be corrected by the Secretary. 8. Maximum Handicap allowance—24. 9. Full handicap at close of competition will be deducted from gross score. 10. This competition will run from 1st June to 15th July and the maximum number of cards permitted is 12.

FOURSOMES

The final of the 1954 Fanling Open Foursomes was played over the Old Course on Saturday and resulted in a win for the brothers H.R. and A.R. de Pinna over A.D. Duffy and L.H. Robinson by three up and two to play.

The winners beat Captain Fortune and Major J. B. Firth 2 up, in the first round, received a walk-over in the second, beat Austin Ho and J. F. McCone 2 up, in the third and H. W. E. Heath and Dr. J. B. Mackie in the semi-final.

The losers reached the final by beating R. Pan and K. U. Prang 5/3 in the first round, P. A. Laroche and R. Willoquet 5/3, in the second, Captain D. Kennedy and Major P. V. Huyshe 2 up, in the third round and W. Stoker and R. K. Collings 4/3, in the semi-final.

Hongkong's Membership In Asian Football Confederation Virtually Assured

Hongkong's membership in the 16-nation Asian Football Confederation was virtually assured of ratification last night when the HK Football Association's management committee decided to recommend ratification to the HKFA Council.

The decision was made at a meeting of the management committee, after its members had studied the Constitution and bye-laws of the Confederation, which was formed earlier this month in Manila by Asian Games football delegates.

At the start of the meeting Mr Jack Skinner, Chairman of the HKFA and the Confederation's Vice-President to FIFA, reiterated that the AFC was a co-ordinating body with no disciplinary powers and member nations did not have to pay it any fees.

"A TRIBUTE"
Referring to the inaugural meeting in Manila Mr Skinner said: "They paid us tribute by making us the headquarters. We could not fling it back in their face."

He urged: "As it obligates us in no way let us give it a trial. The Constitution has no provisions for penalties or payments, and its object is to promote football by competition between ourselves."

Mr Raleigh Leung of South China suggested: "Let us get in and find out."

Bill Vukovich Wins Indianapolis Motor Race

Indianapolis, May 31. Bill Vukovich won the Indianapolis "500" Grand Prix motor race today for the second successive year. He was driving a fuel injection special.

There were no foreign competitors. Bryan, in a Dean Van line special, finished second, exactly one lap behind Vukovich. They crossed the line together.

Jack McGrath, who started in first position and set a blistering record pace for the first 43 laps, finished third.

Troy Ruttman, the 1952 winner, was fourth in an auto shipper's special.

Vukovich's average speed was 130.840 miles an hour, a new track record.

The 500 miles race counted towards the 1954 World Championship.

The old record set by Ruttman in 1952 was 128.022 miles an hour.

Vukovich won \$13,750 in lap prizes alone for leading 91 of the 200 laps. His total winnings are expected to amount to about \$75,000.—Reuter.

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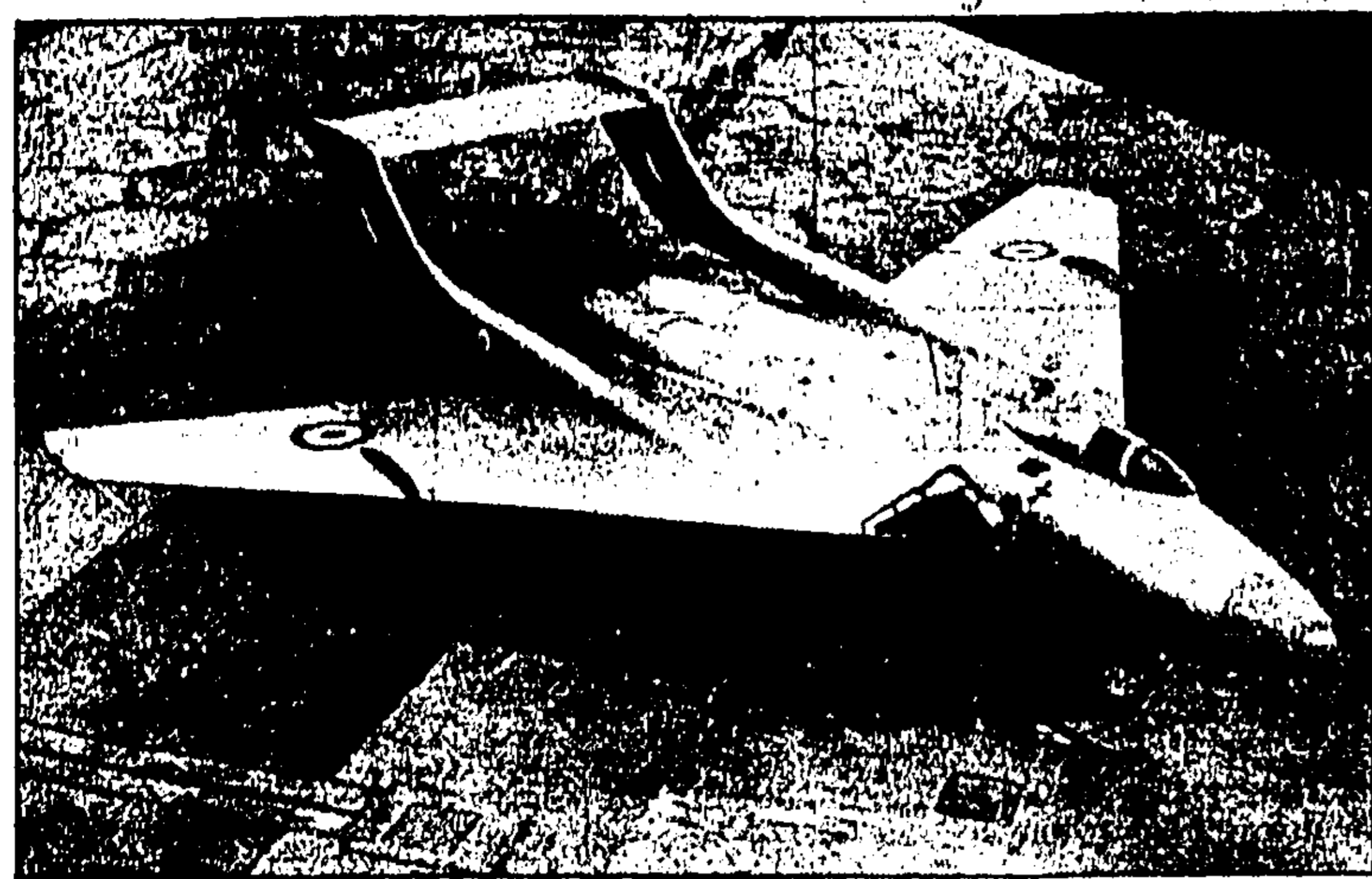
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This is the de Havilland 110 which is to be the Royal Navy's first faster-than-sound fighter. See story below.

Latest Round-Up of Aviation News From Britain

'Stovepipe' Ramjets Will Drive Rockets At 1,000 To 3,000 mph

This week's round-up of aviation news from London tells you how the 'stovepipe' ramjets force British rockets through the air at such fantastic speeds of Mach 2 and over. It also deals with the possibilities of further development in these power units. Another item in this round-up concerns Handley-Page which is developing the HPR-3 airplane to replace worn-out DC-3s. The company has built this one horse power electric motor to power a small scale model of the new airplane which is at present undergoing tests in a wind tunnel. A third item explains the 'new look' de Havilland is giving to a number of its fighters at present filling stop-gap positions in the Western defence network until new Swifts and Hunters take up squadron duties on the Continent.

Anyone who has seen a film of tests with guided missiles will have noticed that the missile's initial thrust comes from a cluster of rockets, which, once the missile is on its way, fall off. From this point, the guided missile is powered by its main power unit, either a larger rocket, or, more probably, a ramjet, or 'flying stovepipe' as it is sometimes called.

Although the ramjet has this unimpressive mechanism (earned because of its shape and rugged simplicity), British designers believe it is a powerplant of considerable promise, which is expected to power certain types of missile flying at speeds of from one and a half to four times the speed of sound—that is, about 1,000-3,000 m.p.h. at sea level.

Incidentally, designers also believe the ramjet may have its uses at the other end of the speed-scale, fitted to the rotor tips of helicopters.

How It Works

How does the ramjet work? First, suppose a ramjet is flying at a speed of Mach 2, or about 1,500 m.p.h. at sea level. It is travelling so fast that the air ahead of it has no warning of its approach. A shock wave therefore exists over the nose of the engine—rather, like the cone-shaped wave of water at the prow of a fast-travelling speedboat.

The cone is made of a very thin sheet of air only about one-tenth of a thousandth of an inch thick. Yet although the incoming air has only this minute distance to travel, its velocity, as it passes through the shock wave, drops from a speed of 2,200 ft. per second to about 800 ft. per second.

This virtually instantaneous slowing-down of the air is accompanied by a corresponding instantaneous rise in pressure—the air is compressed to about four times its free pressure in this process.

It is also heated—from say, 15°C outside to about 150°C as soon as it passes the water-thin shock wave. This all happens before the air has entered the engine.

Inside the ramjet, the air can expand again, thus slowing down still more and once more increasing in pressure. At the end of the entry section of the engine, the air pressure is roughly six times its free pressure, its speed is about 230 ft. per second, and its temperature of the order of 200°C.

To sum up, this fast-flowing, hot air has been rammed into the engine by its forward motion through the air—and, what is more, it has already been compressed, so there is no need for a 'compressor' as in the ordinary gas turbine.

At this point, fuel is injected into the system through an array of fuel sprays. Immediately downstream of this is a device aptly named the flame-holder. This is a grid which creates a turbulence in the air stream which literally holds the flame from being blown down the tube.

The effect of burning fuel is to liberate energy which at

once goes to work and further speeds-up the gas stream, this fast flowing gas stream (the jet) then reacts to drive the unit forward.

There are, of course, more sophisticated aspects of this 'stovepipe' design. One such refinement developed by British designers is to place a 'bullet' in the intake orifice of the ramjet.

This produces a strong, sharply-defined shockwave of truly conical form, the bullet is so positioned that the shock-wave produced gives the best possible flow into the intake. The bullet itself is also a convenient place in which to house a number of the engine accessories.

★ ★ ★
Tiny electric motors, giving only about one horsepower, and driving miniature propellers, have been fitted to the wings of a model of a new British aircraft for tests in a wind tunnel.

The model plane was used to give designers at Handley-Page's information about their new HPR-3 airplane—a 36-seat 'jet-3 replacement'.

The tiny motors played the part in the wind tunnel tests of the four Alvis Leonides Major 870 h.p. piston engines which will power the full-scale aircraft. Designers decided to fit the motors so as to have full information about the effects of engine thrust and streamlines well before the prototype flies.

These effects are, of course, calculated first at the drawing board stage, but because of the importance of having accurate knowledge of the thrust and streamlines on wing, flap and tail unit, it was decided to make tunnel tests too.

★ ★ ★
Engine 'Failure'

The model HPR-3 had a span of 8 feet and was made of laminated mahogany. All the control surfaces were movable. The speed of the 'power-plants' could be varied, and the propellers (which were correct in scale both in diameter and aerodynamic shape) had adjustable pitch. This enabled tests to be made over a wide range of engine powers, with varying flap, elevator and rudder deflections.

It was also possible to cut one or more engines and so study performance in the case of engine-failure.

Power for the miniature electric motors came straight from the mains, but it was fed through a generator and a complicated control panel. They were 3-phase motors, and so required three wires to feed them, which were led into the model through the centre of gravity point. These wires, and the special wire suspension system which held the model in the wind tunnel—in a way which does not interfere with the airflow—were the only items which will not be on the life-sized airplane.

★ ★ ★
The de Havilland Venom fighter and the Sea Venom have been chosen to carry an important responsibility for Britain's air strength in their two categories until such time as the next generation of high-

performance all-weather interceptors shall come into active service.

In the two aircraft now in production & scheduled all the development resulting from ten years of work based upon the original Vampire.

The possibilities of the swept wing became interesting at the end of the war and an adaptation of the Vampire (the D.H. 108) was the first swept British aircraft to fly, making its maiden flight on May 15, 1946.

Before the opportunity came to produce an operational swept fighter in Britain the Vampire formula advanced several stages in response to the more immediate needs.

The first stage was that of the night fighter, having a side-by-side cockpit layout. The second was a trainer variant of this form.

These developments were undertaken as private ventures, and the prototypes flew on August 28, 1949 and November 15, 1950. The possibilities and problems of using jet aircraft from naval carriers were first explored with the Sea Vampire, a hook variant making, on December 3, 1945, the very first landing-on and take-off by jet from a ship at sea.

★ ★ ★
All-Weather Fighter

The Ghost engine first ran on September 2, 1945. As a quick means of obtaining air experience with this new power unit a Vampire was adapted to take the Ghost.

This combination at once presented an advance in climb and ceiling, notable by comparison with the Vampire, as was demonstrated on March 23, 1948, by the height record of 59,492 ft.

The Venom fighter with a thin wing emerged from this formula, firstly as an interceptor and tactical fighter-bomber and then, logically, as a two-seat all-weather fighter for land-based and carrier-based operations.

The latest versions, the Venom NF.3 and Sea Venom 21, incorporating all the improvements which service experience has proved to be desirable, are weapons essential for Western security today, and have in common an enormous advantage in that they are immediately available for that purpose.

Powered by the latest Ghost of increased thrust and equipped with improved flying controls, the new Venoms have been endowed with greater manoeuvrability at higher speeds and altitudes, whilst retaining the traditionally good low-speed handling qualities inherited from the Vampire—an important feature when, to exploit the most modern interception radar, the aircraft must be capable of operation in weather conditions bad enough to ground our forces a decade ago.

The D.H.110, which flew on September 20, 1951, was by September, 1952, already in an advanced stage of flight development and has been selected for further development as our first transonic naval fighter.

Work to prepare this very powerful radar-interceptor for this role continues at full pace.

Business Decline Appears To Be Stabilising In US

New York, May 31.

There were further indications this week that the general business decline in the US appears to be stabilising.

Industrial production, one of the weaker spots in the economy, has been improving. Manufacturers' new orders have improved. Income has held at steady levels. Steel appears ready for a rise, however slight. Textiles continue to show firmness, and commodity prices are steady. In addition, there appears to be an improved demand for non-ferrous metals.

Stock prices continued to reflect this bullish feeling as industrials on Wednesday closed at their highest levels since October 18, 1929. Heavy industry shares led the advance, with oils higher, non-ferrous metals firm, and aircrafts strong. The Dow-Jones Industrial average moved up 0.64 per cent to 327.11; utilities closed at 58.17, highest since August 20, 1931.

Some observers attributed part of the good showing to expectations that "war tension" in the Middle East, in Indo-China and in Guatemala, might stimulate defence spending by the Government. Some even talk about the possibility that the Defence Department might request a good part of the \$6 billion previously slashed from its funds.

According to News Week magazine, Administration insiders believe there's a 60-40 chance that President Eisenhower will ask for a sizable boost in defence money—barring a sudden and spectacular easing of world tensions.

Defence spending can play a big part in the economy, and observers speculate that any change in the so-called new look strategy would have a bullish effect on the economy.

Steel, copper and most other metals, held by stockpiling and possible defence orders, are expected to show a price rise later this year, in the opinion of the experts.

Steel leaders convened at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute (I.S.I.) there was little likelihood of a steel strike. There was general confidence that current negotiations on a new wage contract in the industry will be concluded before the deadline next month.

★ ★ ★
HIGHER STEEL PRICES?

At the same time, there was talk that steel prices might have to be raised if wage costs go up again, and predictions that the industry might operate at levels up to 75 per cent of capacity this autumn. Current operation has hovered around the 70 per cent mark. Steel production during the first six months of 1954 came to 56,700,000 tons—up six per cent more than the 1947-48 average.

The output so far by US Steel mills is only 12 per cent below that of Russia's production in the whole of 1953. Steel leaders note a slight pick-up in orders which some attribute to "hedging" buying by car companies against the slight possibility of a strike in the industry.

Today marks the last day for applications and bids for the 27 Government-owned synthetic rubber plants which will be sold to private interests. The plants were built in 1942-43 at a cost of \$500 million. Final awards must await Congressional approval, and indications are that it might take some months before the transfer is completed.

Meanwhile, Far Eastern growers of natural rubber are reported to be expecting a price boost in competitive synthetic rubber when the plants are operated by private companies. They have long criticised the US price of 23 cents for synthetic as "unrealistic" and have been urging a price increase to stimulate demand for the natural product. Natural rubber prices have held just slightly below and about the synthetic levels in recent months.

Meanwhile, Far Eastern industrial giants told stockholders meetings that they would mean bigger earnings and better sales for them. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), World's largest oil company, said they hoped to set another sales record this year.

★ ★ ★
INCREASED DEMAND

Increased demand in the US and abroad, ranging from 2 to 7 per cent above 1953 levels, was given as the reason for the firm's expected good earnings this year.

The company, which with its affiliates produces about 15 per cent of all the oil produced, refined and sold in the free world, has scheduled a 10 per cent boost this year in capital investments which in 1953 came to about \$500 million, in addition

to about \$101 million for leasing and exploration.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company reported "good" first quarter earnings, and expected to better the 1953 mark in 1954. No specific income figures were announced. Last year the firm earned 67 cents a share, in the first quarter on sales of almost \$80,000,000.

The auto industry—long plagued with mounting dealers' stocks and buyer resistance—continued to be shrouded in uncertainty. Stocks of new cars are estimated at a record 600,000, 50 per cent higher than a year ago. Some sales pick-up is expected in the next two months as motoring weather sets in.

The industry continues to maintain production rates, in some cases exceeding the previous week's output. However, there were reports of new dealer resistance in some cases.

Some observers even anticipate price reductions to overcome buying lethargy.

★ ★ ★
USED-CAR SITUATION

About the most favourable aspect of the industry has been the used-car situation. Inventories were held below the 30-day level for April—for the second successive month. Sales have improved, and stocks are no higher than a year ago. Since January, retail sales of new cars have shown a marked seasonal pick-up and have been only seven per cent below a year ago.

Inventories continued to decline in the first quarter at a higher pace than in the final quarter of 1953, according to the Commerce Department. This year's quarterly rate increased to 5,000 million, compared with 3,000 million in the last quarter of 1953. Practically, all the liquidation was in durable inventories and this factor continues to brighten the business outlook.

President Eisenhower has said he believes the pile-up in inventories is the primary cause of the business dip.—United Press.

★ ★ ★
Singapore Share Market

Singapore, May 31.

The Indo-China crisis kept Singapore share operators guessing over the week. The volume of business was small as buyers and sellers continued to hold contrary views.

The Straits Times market correspondent said buyers generally seemed to be of the opinion that the present situation in Indo-China would not improve and might even get worse but sellers said the trouble might be confined to Indo-China, and at the worst affect Thailand.

Tin was very stable and there was only a range of five Malayan dollars between the highest of \$204.25 and the lowest price of \$203.25 last Monday.

The rubber market here last week was steeper after the fluctuations in price in the previous two weeks caused by the political situation in Indo-China.

The copper market in Singapore last week was fairly steady until the end of the week when there was a drop in price.—United Press.

★ ★ ★
LONDON WOOL TOPS

London, May 31.

Wool tops futures market closed barely steady. Turnover was high, 110 lots. Near months were quiet but distant months fell by as much as 14d or 2d.

Closing prices were:

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Dec. 104.155

Mar. 104.155

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"SNORKEL"

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Reginald's Career

THOSE who work behind the counters in toyshops must possess the secret of remaining young in heart, for if they did not they would surely soon lose either their jobs or their reason or both, under the pressing demands that children make when they are bargain-hunting.

It is difficult, therefore, to picture Reginald behind a toyshop counter. He is, at 30, so extremely solemn and looks like one of those who through boyhood and youth have gone about with a grave demeanour and a frown for anything remotely frivolous.

Yet a few weeks ago, Reginald left his lodgings one morning to begin his first day's work as a sales assistant in a toyshop. It was the latest stage in a strange career.

THE CHURCH

HE came out of the Navy with a character mark 1 good and a strong desire to enter the church.

He was accepted at a training college, but presently it was decided that his vocation was not strong enough for the priesthood.

Reginald joined the Navy, but this time with less success than before. He was discharged as unsuitable. His explanation of that was that he deliberately muffed an examination.

THE SPIRE

HE still hankered after some kind of religious life, and now he joined a lay order. All seemed to go well for a time. Then things began to go less well, and those in charge of the order were somewhat relieved when Reginald announced he had had enough.

He got his toyshop job then. His pay was £6 12s. 6d. a week, and out of that £3 10s. went on his lodgings.

At the end of his sixth week in the job, Reginald was paid money, went home and paid his week's rent then went off on some kind of a spree during which he spent every penny that remained to him.

THE CRIME

NEXT day at work he pocketed two sums, one of 8s. 10d. and one of 12s. that should have gone into the till. The crime was quickly discovered, and Reginald was brought to Marlborough Street and pleaded guilty there to embezzlement. He was remanded for inquiries to be made into his history.

"Oh, yes, I remember this case," said Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate when Reginald was brought back to the dock.

Mr. Charles Morgan, the prosecution officer, went into the witness-box, and briefly recalled Reginald's career, and the spending spree that had brought it to a full-stop.

THE FUTURE

"I've spoken to the head of the lay order," Mr. Morgan reported, "and he says this man was a source of great anxiety to them. I think they were rather glad to see him go."

"From what you tell me," the magistrate said, "his story hardly seems to fit in with a religious vocation, does it?"

"Hardly, sir," said Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Bennett asked Reginald what he wanted to say.

"Nothing I can say except that I'm sorry," said Reginald, his eyes expressionless behind rimless glasses.

"You say it very easily," commented the magistrate.

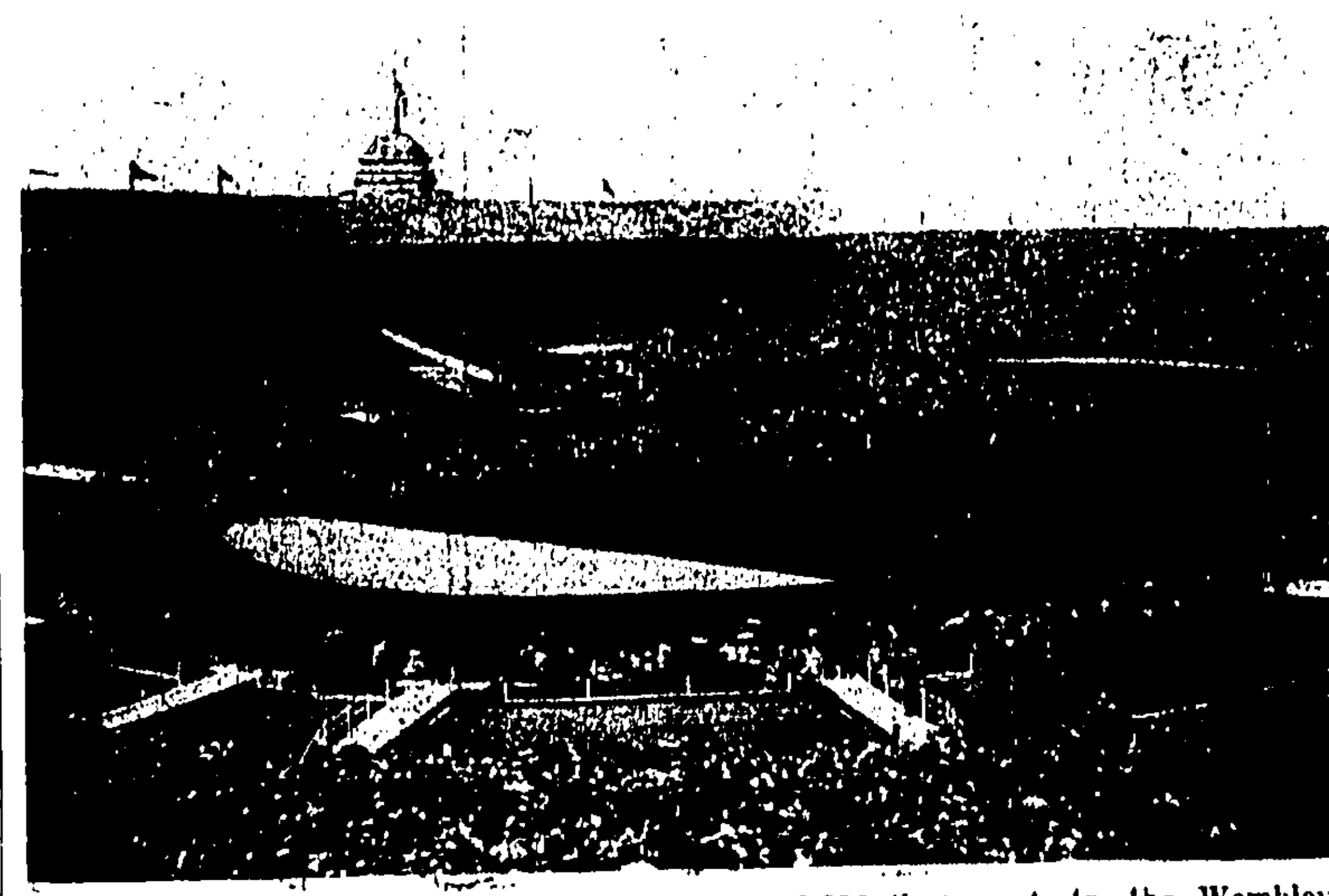
"Oh no," Reginald conceded. "I say it with a little conscience." The magistrate sighed. "Well, you've been in custody eight days," he said. "I shall discharge you conditionally."

Reginald nodded, as if he had expected no less. He went out, calm, untroubled, and wondered what the future held for him, and what he thought it held, that with such a conviction against him, he should seem so little distressed.

RAINFALL

A spokesman for the Royal Observatory said today that between 1 a.m. and 11 a.m. Hong Kong Standard Time there had been 1.1 inches of rain.

Evangelist At Wembley Stadium



The picture shows the huge crowd of 120,000 that went to the Wembley Stadium, to hear Billy Graham, the American evangelist, during the final meeting of his three months' Greater London Crusade.—London Express.

ALLEGED ATTACK DESCRIBED

The store of a mother and a son allegedly attacking a fellow tenant was related by Insp. Kavanagh before Judge A. D. Scholtes at Victoria District Court this morning when Kwan To-oh, and Poon Ngai, a woman, were charged with wounding.

The accused were represented by Mr. Francis Wong and pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Insp. Kavanagh said the complainant, Tang Shue-chuei, and the accused lived at No. 143 Hollywood Road, second floor. On the afternoon of April 14, complainant's son was allegedly scolded by second accused and complainant reprimanded her. An argument started and a fight followed. Shortly later, Kwan, Poon's son, came out of his room and attacked complainant with a chopper. Complainant's wife came to his assistance but was pushed away by Kwan.

The Police were summoned and complainant was taken to Queen Mary Hospital where he was found to have three wounds to the head and right arm. Hearing is continuing.

CRIMINAL COURT APPEALS FAIL

The prevalence of larceny from the person, described as a "very mean type of crime", was commented upon by Mr. Justice J. Reynolds, Puisne Judge, at the Appeal Court this morning when he dismissed an appeal against a sentence of 24 months and 12 strokes brought by appellant on grounds of severity of sentence.

The appellant, Ho Fuk-pang, had pleaded guilty to two counts of larceny from the person, involving the stealing of wrist watches from women pedestrians, before Mr. T. Creedon at Kowloon. He was given 12 months and six strokes on each count.

He was one of six appellants who unsuccessfully appealed this morning. Five of the appeals were against sentence, and one against conviction.

Mr. J. C. McRobert, Crown Counsel, appeared for the Crown.

When Ho appeared before His Lordship, he stated that he did not in fact steal the wrist watches, and that he had been compelled to plead guilty.

MAN'S RECORD

He was told by Mr. Justice Reynolds that the Appeal Court was concerned only with the appellant's appeal against the sentence, and not the cause of his plea one way or the other. The prisoner then said he did not think he could stand the 12 strokes meted out to him, and asked if His Lordship could strike off the strokes from the sentence.

Replying to a question by His Lordship, Crown Counsel said that the reason why the strokes were imposed in this case was perhaps the fact that the prisoner had a record of 10 previous convictions. Also, the Magistrate might have taken into account this type of crime was becoming common nowadays.

In dismissing the appeal, Mr. Justice Reynolds told the appellant: "It is a very mean type of crime—especially when the victim is a woman. I think the sentence was fully justified, and was not excessive in any way."

His Lordship added that this particular sort of offence was quite hard to detect after the felon had run away from the scene of his crime.

NO SPECIFIC REASON

The next appellant, Fan Chik-kong, appealed against the sentence of five months passed on him by Mr. Creedon at Kowloon on three charges of larceny from vehicles.

When asked what his ground of appeal was, Fan stated: "I do not have any specific reason. I only want a reduction."

He was told by His Lordship that this type of offence was also becoming prevalent, and that the sentence was not excessive in the circumstances.

So King, who was given a total of 11 months on three counts of larceny of fixtures from various premises by Mr. Creedon, pleaded that he had a wife and three children to support, and that they would face starvation if he had to serve his whole sentence.

Mr. Justice Reynolds pointed out to the prisoner that he had admitted having six previous convictions for possession of

JUDGE'S QUERY

Wong Bing-ying, who was given 15 months by Mr. Creedon for housebreaking and larceny, told the Court in his appeal against sentence that he had already applied for an entry permit to the mainland, and that the long sentence would thus prevent him from making use of that permit.

"If wonder if the authorities on the mainland would be anxious to receive you," His Lordship commented. He added that the appellant had a number of previous convictions of larceny, housebreaking and burglary.

The next appellant, Yu Tok, appealed against his conviction for larceny from person, for which he had been given three months by Mr. Lawrence Creedon at Kowloon. Yu, who was found guilty of larceny from person on a tramcar, pleaded that he had been compelled to make a confession to a detective.

Yu said further that he was only suspected by a woman of committing the offence.

In reply to a question from His Lordship, Mr. McRobert said the evidence was that the complainant's pocket was slit, and that a watch and some money was removed from it. After the appellant had been taken into the complainant, she felt the watch and money drop to the floor from her pocket.

When he was apprehended, Crown Counsel said that he had picked the woman's pocket.

A WEAK CASE

After perusing the record, His Lordship dismissed the appeal, said that though it was a rather weak case, he considered there was sufficient evidence upon which the conviction could be properly convicted.

Luk Sun-on, who appealed against the sentence of 20 months imposed by Mr. Creedon for housebreaking and simple larceny, claimed that some money was removed from the house, but that he merely took a pair of trousers as he passed by a window.

Crown Counsel told the Court that the evidence was that appellant was seen holding a bamboo pole with which he had broken the door of the house. He said he was also a life deportee.

In dismissing the appeal, Mr. Justice Reynolds said that in view of the long criminal record, which the appellant had, he did not consider the sentence excessive.

POLICY SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1)

from the temple of freedom all who seek to establish over us thought control—whether they be agents of a foreign state or demagogues thirsting for personal power and public notice.

"Truth can make men free and where men are free to plan their lives, to govern themselves, to know the truth and to understand their fellow men, we believe that there also is the will to live at peace."

The Sloss Trial: Police Constable's Evidence Of Car Chase

Evidence of a chase through the streets of Wanchai in the early hours of February 25 last in pursuit of a car driven by the accused, was given by a Police Constable when hearing of the manslaughter trial against Geoffrey Duncas Sloss, 30, of 375A The Peak, continued before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice J. R. Gregg and an all-male Jury in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The chase which was made by the Police witness, Ma Tsun, PC4213, and another Police Constable, in a public vehicle, ended after the public vehicle had cut in in front of the accused's car, which came to a stop near the Victoria Barracks.

The witness said that with his colleague he tried to stop accused's car in Hennessy Road after they had heard the sound of a collision. Accused's car did not stop but proceeded westward on its way. A public vehicle came by and the two Police Constables boarded it.

Sloss is alleged to have unlawfully killed Ng Chow, a ricksha puller, on February 27, 1954.

About this time another man joined him and this man said he spoke English. Witness then asked the man, whose name was Wong So, to ask accused if there had been an accident. Wong So told him that accused replied in the negative.

DAMAGED MUGGUARD

Witness then pointed to the left front mudguard of the accused's car, which was damaged. He then made a report by telephone and when he returned he saw accused in the company of his colleague and several Army personnel coming out of Victoria Barracks.

Accused took out a cigarette and began to light it, but felt to the ground. He arose and was taken to Police Station in a Police van which had then arrived, witness concluded.

In answer to Mr. d'Almeida, witness said that when he first saw the car it was about seven to eight shops' lengths from him. He indicated the length of a shop front which Counsel estimated at about 15 feet.

Witness said he was unable to estimate the speed of accused's car. At the suggestion of Counsel, witness counted up to seven as the time it took the car to pass him from the time he first saw it on the road.

Counsel informed the Court that it took four seconds to count up to seven at the rate of counting suggested by witness. Mr. d'Almeida (to witness): We may take it from you that it took this car four seconds to cover 120 feet (which is eight shops lengths)?

ONLY AN ESTIMATE

Witness: Now when it comes to this question of accuracy I don't want to pin myself down. As I said, it was only an estimate.

Your estimate shows that this car was travelling a little more than 20 mph? Do you agree with that speed? (Counsel informed the Court that that would be about the speed of the car if it took four seconds to cover 120 feet.)

Witness: First of all I am not good at arithmetic (Laughter), but I have to say this: From common sense I judge that the speed the private car was travelling was higher than the average speed.

When you say it was travelling higher than average, I suggest at

least it was slightly higher than average—I have no comment.

In answer to another question, witness said that accused was looking for a light to light his cigarette when he fell.

Hearing is continuing.

Lady Grantham Visits Schools

Highlight of Lady Grantham's visit to three schools—Henrietta, St. Clare's, and St. Stephen's—this morning, was a variety concert given by the "student body" of St. Stephen's Kindergarten.

A percussion band, replete with a diminutive conductor and a drummer who thumped nonchalantly at a jungle drum bigger than himself, was presented with a basket of roses by seven-year-old Loni Kitzman.

When shown the primary forms' music room, Lady Grantham commented: "It's nice to give them more music, and means of expression they all enjoy."

The first school, Lady Grantham visited was the Henrietta School, Robinson Road, where she was welcomed by the headmistress, Mrs. Len Chik-yuen, Mr. S. Liang, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Miss Lila Watson, member of the American Southern Baptist Convention.

UNIQUE ARRANGEMENT

In the first classroom visited, Mr. Morgan pointed out to her Layshay's "desks for two", a rather unique arrangement.

Mr. Morgan added that perhaps the girls behind the boys but Lady Grantham thought to the contrary.

At St. Clare's Girls School, Borman Road, Lady Grantham was greeted with a welcome song by a guard of honour of over 100 girls who lined the entry to the school.

With the headmistress, Rev. Sister Elizabeth, who welcomed Lady Grantham, were Mr. K. Yuen, Senior Education Officer, and Mr. C. K. Tang, Inspector of Schools.

Lady Grantham visited four of the seven classes in which the girls were occupied with geography, geometry, Chinese, and needlework. She was told when she enquired about the ambitions of the girls in the School Certificate class that they mostly hoped to be nurses.

Witnesses: First of all I am not good at arithmetic (Laughter), but I have to say this: From common sense I judge that the speed the private car was travelling was higher than the average speed.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Say, Mom, are you ever going to quit introducing me to all your friends as the baby of the family?"

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Position of NTS Explained

Sir—In the interests of accuracy, please permit me to use a few lines of your valuable space.

With reference to the first-page headline in the China Mail of May 29—"Anti-Russian Organisation in Britain Brings Protest"—please note that the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists (commonly known as "NTS") are very much "PRO-Russian", though resolutely and violently anti-Communist in general and anti-Soviet in particular. The reason is simply this: NTS is a Russian organisation and which (by the way) for the past twenty-five years, has given more headache to Soviet Government and the "MVD" (formerly, "GPU", "NKVD") than any other political anti-Communist group outside and/or inside the USSR, or its satellites.

It would, perhaps, be appropriate to mention here the deplorable fact that many a leading statesman of the Press of the nations of the Free World are still making the unfortunate and dangerous mistake of referring to everything "Communist" as "Russian" and, consequently, to everything which is "anti-Communist" as "anti-Russian."

There is no such thing as "Russian Communism" like there is no "Polish", "Czechoslovakian", or "Chinese" Communism. Unfortunately, Communism is International. (Karl Marx was a German) and, therefore, is far more difficult to combat than were Italian Fascism, German Nazism and Japanese Militarism. Russia was Communism's first victim (Baltic States, Poland, other Central European countries, China and North Korea followed), but it does not (for social and other reasons) mean that against Communism is, also, to be against its victims.

When Hitler invaded Russia in 1941 he declared that his was a "crusade" against Communism and the Kremlin usurpers and... within the first six months of the war, over four million Russian POWs and civilians went over to their would-be liberator from Communist yoke. However, encouraged by his initial successes Hitler promptly discarded his "anti-Communist crusade" and continued to fight Russia and the Russians. And we all know what happened. This mistake should not be repeated by the Free World.

If some 200 million Russians, over 450 million Chinese and (I don't know how many) millions of European satellite countries' population should learn that the Free Nations of the World are not only "anti-Communist", but are ALSO "anti-Russian", "anti-Chinese", "anti-Hungarian", etc.,—these peoples would have no choice, but to rise up and fight, as we would then appear to be THEIR enemies and not only the enemies of their slave-driving Communist governments.

If this World is to be spared the destruction of mankind and its civilisation, we should remember what Eugene Lyons (for many years American correspondent in USSR) says in his latest book "Our Secret Allies: The Peoples of Russia"—"The truth is that we are not AGAINST the Russians. We are WITH them against their autocracy."

And as William C. Bullitt (former US Ambassador to Moscow) said in his book "The Great Globe Trol"—these words should be inscribed on the banners of Free Nations: "For your liberty and ours!"

V. K.

Murder Of Soldier Protest

Cairo, May 31. Britain officially protested to Egypt today over the murder of a young British National Serviceman at Ismailia in the Suez Canal zone.

A British spokesman said there was still no clue to the killers of the paratrooper, Private Vaux, who was battered to death in a side street yesterday while a MAFT truck he was guarding was burned by the crowd.

Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador in Cairo, called on the Egyptian President, General Sir Mahmoud Fawzi, and made Britain's formal protest.

At Port Said, on Saturday night there was another anti-British outbreak when a petrol pump was set on fire by British Government forces and caused damage estimated at £200,000.